HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs: 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 296— BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 14 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs: 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
18 Dec.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 „	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 „	RANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12 „	RANPURA		16,585
29 „	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 „	CHINAq		7,952
16 „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 „	RANCHI		16,650
36 „	RAZMAK†		10,602*
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
10 „	MOOLTANx		20,847
27 May	RAWAL-PINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,940
21 „	RANPURA		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th „	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926 21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia.
28th „	ALIPORE	..	Straits China & Japan.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA	..	China & Japan.
	NALDERA	..	At Colombo for Australia.
18th „	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	15 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	30 „
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	13th Dec.	19th Dec
Heinan Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Hankow Maru ..	14th „	29th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	18th „	30th „
Tacoma Maru ..	26th „	8th Jan.
Shunko Maru ..	27th „	10th „
Uga Maru	4th Jan.	17th „

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams :—
"SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES!

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, UPICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 15th Dec.	BARALA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
17th „	VARSOVA	..	Busreh via Karachi
18th „	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
20th „	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
22nd „	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
LAHORE
ESTABLISHED 1896.

THE LEADING INDIGENOUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE EAST.
CHAIRMAN:—
LALA HARKISHEN LAL.
SPECIALITIES OF THE "BHARAT."

1. The oldest and up-to-date purely Indian Life Office.
2. "Bharat" has stood the Test of Time.
3. Promptness in settlement of claims a speciality and the secret of its popularity.
4. Management easily accessible, courteous and sympathetic.
5. Policies under all up-to-date schemes to suit all pockets issued.
6. Business rapidly and enormously increasing from year to year.
7. Highest Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand on the Face Value of the Policies declared for the quinquennium ending 31.12.23.
8. Female lives insured.
9. Reduction in premium for Policies taken for charitable purpose allowed.
10. Mortality experience highly satisfactory.
11. Position of the Company full secured and sound. Funds partially invested in the Industrial development of India.
12. Investment in Government Securities upto end of June 1926 15 lacs against 9 lacs upto end of December 1925.
13. Landed property greatly appreciated in value, which provides a substantial, solid and silent reserve to Policy Holders.
14. "Bharat" is in the real sense the only Indian Company which you can call your own and which you must patronize.

For particulars apply to:—
Branch Secretaries or Head Office,
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
General Manager.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,332	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle
BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-9, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925	..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation	..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit	Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-1-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.
S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast and accurate experienced TYPIST. See JETHA DEVJEE AND CO., personally at Kazi Sayad Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
A 1327

WANTED—An experienced B.Sc., or INTER-SCIENCE. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. A sportsman especially expert in Cricket preferred. Apply before the 15th with testimonials to the EDUCATION INSPECTOR, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A 27784

WANTED A qualified and experienced SECRETARY for the Hubli City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 75-5-100 per mensem. Knowledge of Kanarese essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and service certificates to the undersigned before [illegible] January, 1927, CHIEF OFFICER, Hubli Municipality, Hubli, 10th December, [illegible]
27822

[illegible]—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to-do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Town Street Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

AN experienced GRADUATE TEACHER is open to engagement. Apply Box 1873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1318

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP and SYSTEM for whole Bombay Season. Saturday's confidential tip contained one sure horse MOSS, which won paying good dividend. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI; Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1329

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good and pure breed of POMERANIAN DOGS. Please quote prices and ages of the animals when applying. Apply to Box No. 1878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1329

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm :—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address :—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted :—Apply "FILMS," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1310

HIMALAYAN RARITIES.— Fresh Chamba hill honey 1 lb. tin at Re. 1 per tin Fresh Cashmere Walnuts 10 lbs bundle Rs. 2/8 bundle. Postage and packing extra. Can be had from M. Iqbal, Sole Agents, Chamba Hill Stores, (Balun Dalhousie).
T R1284

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE 36TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

WILL be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1927. For prospectus apply to
N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
27706

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

TO SUIT CONVENIENCE of passengers and G.I.P. uniform rate in fares—Upper Rs. 5/8, Lower class Rs. 2/4 by all trains except lower class by 1 Down and 4 Up Rs. 1/4, will come into force from 15th December, 1926. See Posters at stations. Railway Hotel under expert management Rs. 6-8-per day.
27820

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1926.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1926.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 9th December 1926 to 23rd December 1926 (both days' inclusive).
27771

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

RE: THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1926, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution, the following resolution that is to say:—

"That the Company be Wound Up voluntarily and that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., and Mr. Manubhai Rangildas be and they are hereby appointed joint Liquidators without remuneration for the purposes of such winding up."

and Notice is hereby also given as authorized by Clause 62 (a) of the Articles of Association that should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting and that such Meeting wil be held at the same place at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1927, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing a resolution confirming the above resolution as a Special Resolution.

Bombay, Dated this 1st day of December, 1926.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
27772

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WANTED—L.C.E. or B.E., or higher qualified ENGINEER with administrative experience for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality as CHIEF-OFFICER and ENGINEER on the proposed pay of Rs. 400—20—600 p.m. plus Rs. 50 p.m. conveyance allowance.

Security (in bond) wanted for Rs 2,000.

The candidates are required to state age, qualifications and previous services and submit copies of testimonials if any.

The applications must reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1926.

(Signed) MURLIDHAR, J.P.,
President, Shikarpur Municipality.
27785

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL.....Plaintiff.

Versus.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others .....Defendants.

"SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MOTILAL MANSIONS."

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

Lot No. 3 TUESDAY, the 14th day of December 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 4 WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,161 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,038 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190 Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street, and bounded on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in lot No. 1 on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the Office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, and the same can be inspected by the intending purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27530

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Bank Building, Sydenham Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CALICUT.

Prl. 1926 S. C. 817.

NARAKASSARI S. KRISHNAN Plaintiff

M. M. J. H. M. CHOUTTANI Defendant

IT IS ORDERED by the Court to publish the summon to the defendant in the above case in the "Bombay Chronicle".

The order has been secured on the 6th of this month by a petition M. P. (5464 of 1926).

The case is adjourned to 20-12-26.

Plaintiff's Vakil.
P. ACHUTAN.
8-12-26. 27817

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,300 EMPTY STEEL DRUMS OF FLUX OIL (92 GALLON CAPACITY.)

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the Stores of the Bombay Improvement Trust Asphalt Plant at Dadar. (Vincent Road near Naigam Tank), the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE AND CO.,

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

THE PRAISE OF THE PRESS.

Just a few extracts from the British Press :

"Entertaining in Every Foot of its length." "Sunday Pictorial."
"The whole world can enjoy it." "Daily Mail."
"A story that will live for ever." "Yorkshire Post."
"A triumph." "The Daily Sketch."

A FIRST NATIONAL SUPER PICTURE
AND
A BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION.
"NELL GWYN"
9 Reels
Starring
DOROTHY GISH
VIVACIOUS, ROGUISH and CAPTIVATING
ALL TOLD LIGHTLY AND WITTILY
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY
SPECIAL TOPICAL SHOWING.
M. C. C. vs. HINDUS
As played in Bombay
See NAIDU'S Record Innings.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
RICHARD BELL
Presents
THE JOY BELLS OF 1927
SUPER CABARET COMPANY.
IN
"CHIMES"
Booking at ROSE & CO
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

FREE FREE
AN EXCELLENT POCKET DIARY
of Pages 192 FOR 1927
Apply sharp with 2annas stamp for postage
KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS
Post Box, No 11435, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool Dec. 11.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 11-12-26 Bales
Total in Sight	11,232,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	486,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	43,000
Supply	6,883,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	418,000
Total Sales	36,000
East Indian Cotton, Sales	—
Total Speculation	—
Total Exported	—
East Indian Cotton, Exported	—
East Indiin Cotton, Stock	5,000
East Indian Cotton, Forwarded	500
East Indian Cotton, Actual Export	400
East Indian Cotton, Imports	—
East Indian Cotton, Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	284,000
East Indiain Cotton Afloat	2,000
Total Afloat	355,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	472,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 11.
To-day's Price.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), spot. 15.1/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	21|3
July-Sept., per cwt.	18|1-1|2
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	18|3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	21|4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	21|4-3|4

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 11

The forward market ruled rather easy with a small demand. Belgian and German sugars registered a small drop in the prices of forward contracts. The closing rates are as under:—

Java Fine White Ready Rs. 18/10.
Java Fine White Nov/Dec Sh. 20/2.
Java Fine White Jan/Mar. Sh. 20/9.
Java Fine White July Sh. 18/4.
Beet Sugar B. R. B. Ready Rs. 18/12
Beet Sugar October shipment Sh. 20/-
Bee Sugar Nov/Dec shipment Sh. 19/11
Beet Sugar Jan/Mar. shipment Sh. 20/5.
Belgian Beet. Nov/Dec Sh. 19/3.
German Crystal Nov/Dec Sh. 19/2.

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile z	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 6
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabancy (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo Mill	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Fyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Pakshi	,,	0 13 3
Maher	,,	0 13 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 840.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 943.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 928.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Ks. 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 15/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 107.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3 months 4 7/32 per cent.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 per cent.
1 month
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Dull.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 58/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 57/2.

London, Dec. 12.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 24.15.
Silver forward d. 25-0.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Steady. Buying by India and China caused rise.
Sovereigns ready 13/8/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/8/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1934-36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 109/0.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 108/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

The Tone of Market:—Firm, good demand for 3½ per cent paper and 1945/55 loan.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Advanced—Less hedge selling—Mills buying.

LOCAL:—Dull.

Private Cables:—

"Spinners takings so far this season. 6,661,000 bales."

"Great steadiness New York causing increased mill buying."

"Small waiting market. Crop estimate without effect. Production largely discounted. Securities strong."

New York May highest 12.33, lowest 12.24.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

On Saturday the New York market opened at an advance of 2 points on better Liverpool cables, but prices registered a small drop of 4 points since opening prices on some hedge selling. At this level some shorts were covering and trade buying was seen, which hardened the prices till the close. The net rise on the day was 4 to 7 points in the prices of futures contracts, while spot quotation were raised by 10 points to 12.40.

LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with a rise of 4 to 7 points in America, our market to-day opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 240/8. Some offices came out as sellers and prices registered a drop of Rs. 1/8 in the early trading. The market ruled dull and closed as under:—

Broach:				
A./M.	240/8	240/8	238/12	239
J./A.	244	244	241	241
Oomra:				
D./J.	230	230	227/8	227/8
March	225	225	224/8	224/8
Bengal:				
D./J.	204	204	203/8	203/8
March	201	201	199/8	199/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 1 point lower against expected 4 points higher. The forward market opened for Broach A./M. at Rs. 237/8 and declined to Rs. 236/8 on some offices selling. The market closed as under:

Broach:				
A./M.	237/8	238	236/8	238
J./A.	239/8	240/8	238½	240/8
Oomra:				
D./J.	226/8	226/8	226	226/8
March	222/8	222/8	222	222/8
Bengal:				
D./J.	201	201/8	201	201/8
March	197	197/8	197	197/8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 13 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 11-12-26	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,329	39,722	80,068
Central India	403	12,911	53,530
Barsi and Nagar	1,637	16,698	28,200
Hyderabad-Gaorani	250	2,522	7,214
Berar	3,463	58,978	66,463
Central Provinces	1,059	8 803	24,205
Total Oomras ..	9,141	1,89 639	2,59,680
Dholera	..	4,049	40,482
N.W. Provinces	4.9	25,090	9,6138
Rajputana ..	50	6 740	17,905
S.nd-Punjab ..	625	11,620	47 574
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	533	9,137	11,623
Western Northerns	5	7,069	6.174
Cocoanada ..	..	395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambod a ..	..	4,436	6,341
Persian	19	2,337	1,664
American	..	32,511	138
Egyptian and African ..	..	17,144	25 877
Comm a, Burma & other sorts ..		7	352
Total	10,792,	2,60,308	5,15,421

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In fu'l-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 9th 11-12-26	This year	Decr. Last year
Europe	360	59,830	96,502
Japan & China ..	2,150	78,730	1,72,302
Coast Ports		3,221	6,950
Up-country by Rail. ..		31,909	2,997
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		8,340	41,859
Total ..	2,510	1,83,030	3,20,610

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bengal M.G. F.G.	215/217
Bengal M.G. Fine	225/228
Khandeish M.G. Fine	225/230
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	235/238
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	238/240
Dhamangaon M.G. Fine	240/242
Wardha/Nagpur	248/251
Sanavad	230/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	227/232
Barsi	227/232
Warangal	250
Purna	265
Mathia F.G.	220/225

OLD CROP.

Yadagiri	225/35
Coompta	270/285
Tirupur	275/300

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Wheat	6,402 cwts.
Linseed	3,780 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	209 ,,
Gingellyseeds	2,901 ,,
Groundnuts	14,631 ,,
Castorseed	3,120 ,,
Rice	5,260 ,,
Myrabollams	475 ,,
Cottonseed	6,268 ,,
Mowraseed	41 ,,
Gram	2,290 ,,
Joowar	189 ,,
Barley	97 ,,
Bajree	2,908 ,,
Coal	2,464 Tons.

LINSEED & WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The Linseed market ruled steady with some enquiry.

The Wheat market continues dull:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	10 1 9
Wheat January	7 13 3
Wheat May	7 6 3
Wheats white 70-30	8 0 0
Linseed bold Brown	10 8 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Mar./May	10 7 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May	11 7 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat Mar./May	11 7 0
Gingellyseed bold white Jan.	14 2 0
Poppyseed white	16 0 0
Castorseed March/May	10 13 0
Cottonseed Dec./Jan.	3 14 6
Groundnuts Dec./Jan.	11 7 0
Mowraseed	7 8 0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	22 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	11 0 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The silver market opened steady but declined on general selling. The closing rates were steady as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	58 0 0
Magsar	57 2 0
Posh	57 3 0
Double option premium:—	
Magsar	0 12 0
Posh	1 14 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The Gold market continues quiet but steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	21 9 3
Magsar	21 9 3
Posh	21 9 6
Double option premium:—	
Magsar	0 0 6
Posh	0 1 3

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic Rs. 17.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 9/10.
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 0/11.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 26.
Soda Nitrate Rs. 0/4/0.
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/9/0
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/7/0.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/6/0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 3/14/0.
Potach Chlorate Rs. 0/3/6.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 31/8.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 4/10.
Chlorida Zinc Rs. 17/10.
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/7/0.
Acid Oxalic Rs. 25.
Sago Flour Rs. 12/8.
Farina Rs. 14/8.
Maize Starch Rs. 13.
Dextrine Rs. 17/8.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 20.
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 6/4.
Litharge Rs. 33.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 13.
Alum of Potash Rs. 50 per candy.
Sugar lead brown Rs. 35.
Sugar white Rs. 39/8.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day and will remain closed to-morrow for settlement purposes.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 11.
To-day's Price.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot:—
Buyers 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. 1/4
Sellers. 1s. 6d. 3/8

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers. 1s. 6d.
Sellers. 1s. 6d. 1/4

NEW YORK MARKETS.

REPORT OF A. NORDEN AND CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

COTTON.—The action of the market following the publication, on Monday, of the Department of Agriculture's report indicating a crop of 17,918,000 bales clearly shows that, for the time being at least, the supply situation has been discounted. Bearish activity has undoubtedly been held in check by the abnormally low price level and by the reported existence of a large volume of trade and speculative buying orders just below the market, while confidence in the South appears to be increasing as a result of the formation of the strong financial corporations to which we referred last week. None of these organizations has advanced to the stage of being able to put its plans into operation but the recent moderate volume of hedge selling points to the probability that merchants and producers are inclined to regard present prices as being so low as to make the insurance facilities offered by the futures markets unnecessary.

Ginnings to November 1st amounted to 11,259,038 bales, indicating, in comparison with the prospective yield, that an unusually large proportion of the crop has still to be picked, and hinting at the possibility that there may be a considerable lowering of the grade should unfavourable weather be experienced from now on. A further comparison between the ginnings and the amount of cotton brought into sight upto November 1st—approximately 6,800,000 bales—gives some idea of the large amount of unmarked cotton which must be held in the interior and which may well prove to be a source of weakness in the event of there being any appreciable decline from presents levels.

Reports from the southern spot markets reflect an increased demand for cotton of the better grades on which the basis has stiffened to such an extent during the past week as to restrict business. Spinners' takings to date are but slightly larger than those of a year ago. The most active demand has come from Continental Europe and Japan while Bombay mills are also reported to have made substantial purchases of American cotton, the price of which has, for some time, compared favorably with that of the Indian product. Taken as a whole, American spinners do not seem to be convinced that the present crop outlook has been reflected in the price and there are no indications that they have abandoned their conservative buying policy, their takings running slightly behind those of last year. British mills continue to be handicapped by the prolonged coal strike but, while they have taken much less cotton than at this time in 1925, their stocks are low and a considerable improvement in the demand is expected as soon as the miners' dispute has been settled—probably in the near future.

According to figures just compiled by the Associatoin of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, stocks of cotton textiles in the United States were lower on November 1st than at any time during the past five years and amounted to less than a single month's shipments. Unfilled orders reported on the first of the month totalled 312,423,000 yards, an excess of 95,909,000 yards or 44 per cent. over the previous month's production. The United States Census Bureau's figures on domestic consumption during October, which will be published at the end of this week, are expected to exceed 600,000 bales.

The prospective supply is so much in excess of all possible requirements that bullish activity founded solely on the outlook for a record consumption may not meet with much success. Satisfactory prices for the producer can only be brought about by a drastic curtailment of acreage next season and several months must elapse before the possibilities of this being put into effect can be even approximately gauged. We continue to feel that there is no immediate justification for optimistic views concerning the future course of prices and on good rallies would prefer sales for moderate profits.

LEWIS AND JONES CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A better business has been transacted in Government Securities this week the enquiry centering chiefly on 3-1|2 per cent. Paper, 5 per cent. 1945-55 and 4 per cent. 1960-70. On aggressive speculative buying 3-1|2 per cent. Paper rose from Rs. 77-11 to 78.11, closing a shade lower at 78-9. 5 per cent. 1945-55 is 8 annas better at 108-12 whilst 4 per cent. 1960-70 improved to 89-8. 4 per cent. Conversion Loan was done up to Rs. 95.3. Prices of other issues have been marked up an anna or two.

Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield.
3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper ..	78. 9	4.04
4 per cent. Conversion Loan ..	95. 3	4.19
4 per cent. 1960-70 ..	89. 8	4.12
5 per cent. (1935 (taxable) ..	103. 6	4.12
5 per cent. 1929-47 (taxable) ..	102. 4	4.38
5 per cent. 1933 (taxfree) ..	104. 9	4.23
5 per cent. 1945-55 (taxfree) ..	108.12	4.45
5-1|2 per cent. 1928 (taxfree) ..	106.14	4.08
6 per cent. 1927 do.	101. 8	4.11
6 per cent. 1930 do.	106.12	4.06
6 per cent. 1931 do.	107.14	4.14
6 per cent. 1932 do. ..	108.14	4.21
6-1|2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan	114. 0	4.43

COTTON MILL SHARES.

This section has been fairly active and rates for the chief speculative counters show some improvement. Several brokers are reported to have sold on the rise. We look for a return to status quo after the December account is out of the way. Speculators will make the most of rumours connected with the Tariff Board result and we expect some further ups and downs in this section. Reports from cloth and yarn markets are still discouraging although the output of yarn has been considerably curtailed by the mills. Until some mills discontinue the practice of hawking round cloth for sale at prices under to day's cost of production, there is very little chance of a revival in the trade. This however is a temporary phase and emphasises the need for a co-operative selling agency. The Directors of the Alliance mill are consulting their shareholders on the question of voluntary liquidation.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Railway shares continue in demand. Good lots of C. P. Rails at 111-1|2 and Guzerat at 94-1|2 were done. Buyers are out for Sind Lights at Rs. 152 x.d., Amritsars up to Rs. 148-1|2, and Taptis at Rs. 685, Larkhanas at Rs. 81 and Hoshiarpurs at Rs. 101.

Banks. Imperials have had considerable enquiry from 1,500 upwards to Rs. 1,520 with the Contributory at Rs. 390. Both shares are full of dividend and we would rather buy than sell Indias were again affected by rumours of possible liquidation of a Trust account and close at Rs. 77-1|4. Centrals close better at Rs. 30-1|2 and Barodas at Rs. 86-1|2.

Cements have been an active spot on dividend rumours with Bundis well to the fore around Rs. 21 after touching Rs. 21-3|4. Katni ord. show improvement to Rs. 130. Small lots of the 1st and 2nd pref. were done at Rs. 115 and Rs. 103. Punjab close rather sellers at Rs. 6-1|4 and 9 (pref.)

Bombay Burma Trading. A fairly large carry over in these shares having been negotiated, a rise of Rs. 15 was registered in the big shares. The small shares close at Rs. 160 prem. Both are full of dividend.

Bombay Tram. and. Telephone. Both shares have been in demand, the former at one time touching 140 but closing at Rs. 137-1|2 on profit-taking. Telephones have buyers at Rs. 35-1|2 with fair business passing.

Bombay Steam and Alcocks both register an improvement on the week of ten to fifteen points at Rs. 183-3|4 and Rs. 245 respectively on dividend rumours which we cannot confirm. Steam prefs. were done at Rs. 237-1|2.

Tata Steel Group. The 2nd pref. shares still have buyers but some of the bulls in ordinary and deferred have liquidated their holdings on talk that the court's decision will go against the company.

Ord. Dec. 9, 65-1|4; Dec. 2, 66-14; Dec. 9, Defd. 200; Dec. 2, 208-3|4; Dec. 9, 1st Pref. 126; Dec. 2, 125 2nd Pref.; Dec. 9, 81; Dec. 2, 79-3|4.

Tata Hydro Group. We quote:—

Andra Ord. Dec. 9, 770; Dec. 2, 752-1|2; Tata Hydro ord. Dec. 9, 1,075 cd.; Dec. 2, 1,053-3|4; Tata Power Dec. 9, 0.605; Dec. 2, 602-1|2.

Andra pref. Dec. 9, 102 cd.; Dec. 2, 1,025; Tata Hydro pref. Dec. 9, 1,000 cd.; Dec. 2, 985; Tata Power P. Dec. 805; Dec. 2, 785.

Andra Valley ord. are firm in consequence of the Directors' Statement on next year's dividend prospects. A block of Sassoon silk shares were done at 560.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

TURKEY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

ISMET PASHA'S SPEECH.

ASIA AWAKENED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Nov. 14.

Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Premier, when asking for the Assembly's vote of confidence delivered the following speech, in the course of which he gave the outlines of the internal and foreign policy of his Government. At the end of the speech, the House unanimously approved of the Government's acting and even the Opposition Deputies supported him.

The Home Policy of his Government, the Premier summarises thus:—"Application of the Reforms and preserving the integrity of the Fatherland," he said, "constitute the main springs of our internal policy. Our predecessors also advocated the reforms which we had carried out, but they could not put them into practice for they were not sincere in their efforts. The Kurdish Revolt aimed at the disintegration of our Homelands but it was crushed. The children of the soil shall be the equal partners of its wealth and shall equally bear the burdens of the State."

Referring to the murderous Smyrna plot, he expressed the hope that those who were dissatisfied with the acts of majority of the Assembly would henceforward oppose the Government from the floor of the House and would no longer use bombs and pistols for convincing others of the truth of their ways.

"Our Foreign Policy," the Premier continued, "was pacific and directed towards strengthening the world peace. Of course, we could not flow with the stream of international events listlessly. We are keeping an eye on the world situation for the purpose of maintaining the security of our country. We do not intend to harm any one; but we cannot brook injustice."

In concluding his speech, Ismet Pasha mentioned the programme of financial and economical reforms of his Government which would put the finances of the country on a sounder basis.

TURCO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

Tewfique Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, suddenly left for Oddessa on board the Turkish battle cruiser "Hemidie" and was received there by M. Chicherin with full honours.

This visit comes off at a time when the Master of Ceremonies of the Pehlevi Court and Mr. Sze, the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, are visiting Turkey. It is a significant coincidence of events. But the British Press is crying itself hoarse by saying that Asia under the guidance of Soviet Russia was arranging itself against Europe. These are the old and well-known tactics of the British Press. Once it made a fuss about Pan-Islamism, roused the whole of Europe against that phantom movement and succeeded in crushing the Surviving Muslim Powers. There is hardly any Pan-Asiatic feeling existing in the world and it has begun to use the idea as a pretext for crushing the reviving national liberation movements of Asia.

Asiatics have no sinister designs against Europe or anybody else. What they want is to be left alone. They want to be masters of their own house and to live at peace with their neighbours and the world. To make mischief out of this legitimate desire of the Asiatics, is simply dishonest.

We have to work for an Asiatic Federation without doubt, but Turco-Russian conversations have very little to do with Asiatic revolt. Our task is difficult and hardly begun yet. We should not be lulled into sleep with the idea that we had already achieved a lot; nor should we excite others into undue action by making a fuss about our aims and designs. India can play a very useful role in guiding the destinies of her Asiatic sister nations, if she were only to read the situation correctly and made one more effort for her liberation.

The Turkish version of the present voyage of Rushdi Bey is that the Hemidie was scheduled to pay a visit to Russian waters in return for the tour the Russian torpedo Flotilla made in the beginning of the year to Turkish waters. The Turkish Foreign Minister, who is a personal friend of M. Chicherin, availed himself of this voyage and went to see the Russian Commissar and thus revive old memories and strengthen the existing cordial Turko-Soviet relations.

RAJKOT NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 9.

Mr. Chhotalal Moraji Kothari, the head of the Indian Banking firm of Saratchandra Chhotalal, was at Home on Wednesday to Mr. G. T. WRIGHT the Agent of Imperial Bank of India, Rajkot Branch on the Kathiawar Gymkhana Ground. The function was largely attended by all prominent citizens of the Station.

The Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson and Mrs. Watson were among those present. Mr. Wright goes on leave for ninie months and Mr. H. Douglas has taken over the charge.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF SMONTAGU AND CO.

London, Nov. 24.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,458,325 on the 17th instant as compared with £150,497,940 on the previous Wednesday.

An interesting event this week was the purchase of bar gold for New York, for the first time since November last year. Of the £300,000 available yesterday in the open market about £177,000 was secured for this purpose. The remainder was divided between the Trade, India and Egypt.

Last week the gold movements on the 17th instant were given in our letter as follows:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
	£10,000	£39,000
instead of	Nil	£49,000

making the net receipt by the Bank during the week ended the 17th instant £961,000.

The movements of gold to and from the Bank of England since our last letter have been unusually small as will be seen by the following table:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
Nov. 18th	£nil	£10,000
Nov. 19th	£5,990	£6,000
Nov. 20th	£nil	£nil.
Nov. 22nd	£nil	£nil.
Nov. 23rd	£nil	£nil.
Nov. 24th	£nil	£nil

The £6,000 sovereigns included in the withdrawals were taken for Spain. The net withdrawal from the Bank during the week under review has been £11,000 reducing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £7,926,000, and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £3,669,000.

The following figures relate to the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of October last:

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Russia	23016	....
Netherland	15,409	154,369
Belgium	....	4,480
France	32,332	202,325
Germany	....	3,564,041
Austria	....	166,280
Switzerland	....	63,842
Spain and Canaries	....	15,000
Egypt	....	20,000
Algeria	....	43,000
West Africa	69,308	....
United States of America	10,309	....
Central America and West Indies	2,509	....
Various South American contries	10,910	....
Rhodesia	169,582	....
Transvaal	3,133,154	....
British India	....	62,309
Statie Settlements	516	70,616
Australia	516	....
Other countriies	8,635	10,041
Total	3,475,671	4,368,902

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 17th instant were:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Russia	30,000
France	57,497
British South Africa	917,126
Other countries	9,308
	994,931

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	347,280
Netherlands	10,000
Austria	22,700
Straits Settlements	11,000
Other countries	433
	391,413

Indian trade figures for October have been cabled as under:—

	Lacs of rupees.
Imports of Merchandise on private account	19,97
Exports including re-exports of merchandise on private account	23,93
Net imports of Gold	1,11
Net Imports Tax	189
Net imports of Currency Notes	1
Total visible Balance of Trade in favour of India	98
Nerthules on Remittance of Funds in favour of India	43

SILVER.

Notwithstanding a rather poor undertone, prices were fairly well maintained during the earlier partof the week. Bear covering and some moderate purchases for India and elsewhere sufficed to meet restrained selling from China and Americt. To day, offerings from China became more free, and, owing to demand from the above quarters having been largely satiated during the last few days, little support was forthcoming. Prices therefore relapsed and the quotation for two months' delivery, which at the present moment is the more sure indication of the value of silver, again dipped below 25d. Doubtless easier rates will attract bear covering and some resistance will be felt should the price reach a lower level.

In view of the recent anxiety in the U. S. A. regarding the Report of the Indian Currency Commission, it is interesting to learn from the General Bulletin of the American Mining Congress, that Mr. Winston, Under-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has stated that the plan of the Commission for stable currency in India embodies "the least possible disturbance to the value of silver."

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union will be held at Khargpur at 3 p.m. on 20th December 1926. The foundation stone of the Union Office buildings will be laid on the same date in the plot of land within the Railway Settlement leased out to the Union by the B. N. Railway Administration.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Our local piece-goods market continues extremely quiet. Up to the end of last week the recent improved demand for Lancashire Grey Shirtings was well maintained, and clearances were on a better scale, whilst White goods were in slightly more request, but during the past few days demand has fallen off and all sections of the local bazar are now alike inactive. It is generally anticipated that no material improvement is likely to take place for another month or six weeks.

Although Home shippers are gradually reducing their prices for replacements, little forward business is reported, for buyers consider that the bottom has not yet been reached and that with the settlement of the Coal Strike a further decline is inevitable. Internal conditions in the bazar are, moreover, far from encouraging. A number of dealers have already "failed," and until such time as the present stocks of highly priced goods have been absorbed and financial confidence is restored, a return to normal trading conditions is, we fear, impossible.

Grey Shirtings:—Demand has slackened and the market is inactive. Prices have declined from 2 to 4 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—This section is quiet and values may be quoted from 6 pies to 1 anna below last week's levels. Clearances are very small.

Whites.—Sales are poor, but bazar rates, which have declined very rapidly during the past two months, show no further change.

Miscellaneous.—"Seasonal" goods continue in fair request.

Yarns.—The market is very quiet and prices are again easier.

We quote bazaar rates as follows:—

Grey Yarn, Wilkinsons, 40s per lb. Re. 1 No stocks.

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 0/12/0 to 1/2/0 nom.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 4/4/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 9/4/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 10/6/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 11/0/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½ lbs. Rs. 11/8/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs Rs. 12/12/0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7/5/0 per piece.

Wh Shtgs. 40,000 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 21/10

Wh Shtgs. 98 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 15/10.

Wh Shtgs. 99 36in. by 40yds. Rs 16/10

Wh Shtgs. Raja 36in by 40yds. Rs. 6/10.

The prices quoted are however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The demand from the consuming areas has fallen off to some extent and values have registered a sharp decline. The harvesting of the winter paddy crop is now in full swing and clearances are consequently likely to be below normal for the remainder of this month.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 2/8/0 to Rs. 2/12/0.

Mule 12½s Rs. 2/8/6 to Rs. 2/12/6.

Mule 14½s Rs. 2/12/6 to Rs. 3/0/6.

Mule 16½s Rs. 2/14/0 to Rs. 3/2/0.

Mule 20½s Rs. 3/1/0 to Rs. 3/5/0.

Mule 22s Rs. 3/2/0 to Rs. 3/6/0.

COAL.

There has been a fair demand during the week for all qualities, but owing to the acute scarcity of the better grades, buyers have had to accept second class coals. Raisings continue very poor, and Collieries are experiencing the greatest difficulty in raising sufficient coal to meet contracts.

The approximate rates are as follows:—

Desherghur—Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 7.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia—Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5.

11 and 12 Seams Jharia—Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 4.

10 Seams Jharia—Rs. 2/12 to Rs. 3.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/4.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 8th instant, state:—

Heavy Goods.—Values have followed the trend of the Hessian market. Enquiry has been on a small scale and, beyond a limited inter-bazar trade done in Cornsacks for the season, we have nothing of outstanding interest to report. We close quiet with prices easier.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags (1-3/4 lbs.) for December at Rs. 42/0/0, for December/January at Rs. 41/0/0 Twill Sacking 22"—13 ozs. (8 x 8) for December at Rs. 18/0/0: B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 48/0/0, for December at Rs. 47/12/0 to Rs. 48/8/0 to Rs. 48/4/0; Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs. 63/8/0 to Rs. 63/0/0, for January at Rs. 60/0/0 to Rs. 60/8/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 47/12/0 to Rs. 48/8/0 to Rs. 48/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 47/0/0 to Rs. 46/8/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 52/4/0, for December at Rs. 49/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 48/8/0; Woolpacks for January/March and March at Rs. 2/4/6, for April/June at Rs. 2/5/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for December at Rs. 39/0/0, for 15th January at Rs. 39/8/0; K. Bags for December at Rs. 42/0/0; Hy. Cees (2" blue) for December at Rs. 50/0/0 striped; Hy. Cees for January-March at Rs. 47/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 47/8/0; A. Twills for December at Rs. 56/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for February/June at Rs. 58/8/0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 48/0/0, for December at Rs. 47/12/0 to Rs. 48/8/0 to Rs. 48/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 47/0/0 to Rs. 46/8/0, for July-September at Rs. 47/8/0.

Hessians.—At the beginning of the week this section was quiet with values inclined to rule easier. Information, however, to the effect that a River Plate steamer, carrying a large cargo of Gunnies, had been sunk, caused an immediate demand for 40/10 ozs. cloth and a large trade was put through, up to January, at advancing rates. Prices for forward advanced in sympathy and a fair quantity was taken up by speculators, chiefly for April/September shipment. Mills have met the demand freely. Towards the close there was less doing, and rates are easier.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 14/2/0 to Rs. 13/13/0 to Rs. 14/2/0 to Rs. 13/15/0 to Rs. 14/5/0 to Rs. 14/0/0 to Rs. 14/2/0, for December at Rs. 14/0/0 to Rs. 13/12/0 to Rs. 14/0/0 to Rs. 13/14/0 to Rs. 14/4/0 to Rs. 14/0/0 to Rs. 14/1/0, for January/March at Rs. 14/0/0 to Rs. 13/12/0 to Rs. 14/4/0 to Rs. 14/0/0. 5"—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18/0/0. Onion Pockets (12 ozs.) for January at Rs. 21/8/0. Hessian Bags 54 27 hd. ex. 40" 8 ozs. for January at Rs. 32/0/0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 17/15/0 to Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 18/0/0 to Rs. 17/13/0 to Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/3/0 to Rs. 18/5/0, for December at Rs. 17/14/0 to Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 17/14/0 to Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/3/0 to Rs. 18/5/0, for January at Rs. 18/4/0, for January/March at Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 17/10/0 to Rs. 18/6/0 to Rs. 18/2/0, for July/September at Rs. 18/12/0, 45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18/12/0, for December at Rs. 19/0/0. Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for January at Rs. 34/0/0. Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for December at Rs. 38/0/0, for September/December at Rs. 36/0/0.

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our hybrid system of currency, which has no parallel in the world, which is neither monometalic nor bimetalic, neither gold-standard nor gold-exchange standard, has an interesting history behind its back and it will not be out of place here to refer to it very shortly. In the beginning it was the result of a temporary measure and a make-shift policy that the mints were closed to the coinage of silver. But in course of time just as in the words of Prof. Seely, "England found herself in the possession of a large empire which she never intended to win" so also in this case the Secretary of State found himself in the midst of a currency situation which could be profitably employed in the interests of England, and hence persisted in continuing it.

The first difficulty in the normal management of the Indian Currency arose out of remittances by way of Home charges to England. The Secretary of State for India has to make large disbursements in England on behalf of India every year. They aggregate to about thirty crores of rupees annually and pass under the name of Home charges. England is a gold standard country and consequently these disbursements have to be made in gold. But India had a silver currency. And consequently provision which had to be made in the annual budget for the payment of Home charges varied with the relative prices of the two metals. But the tide of future exchange could not be foreseen and the Government of India found themselves in difficulty. When a surplus had been budgetted for, eventually they had to meet a deficit and vice versa. Thus an atmosphere of uncertainty clouded the budget estimates.

To avoid this difficulty, resort was had to the expedient of closing the mints to the public and artificially raising the price of the rupee by controlling its issue. Naturally Government held the sole monopoly for the issue of the currency. The Fowler Commission which sat to consider the question recommended inter alia the ideal of a gold standard for India. Profits from the existing system of Government monopoly were to be accumulated and eventually applied towards the introduction of a gold currency. But the ideal was brushed aside. Government continued to make huge profits, represented by the difference between the face value and the actual (metallic) value of the rupee. They were denominated as Gold Standard Reserve and were kept in India in the beginning. But subsequently they came to be transferred to and deposited in London, apparently to meet the demands of Indian merchants for the payment in gold abroad and in England. The Secretary of State in addition fell in the vicious habit of selling Council Bills beyond all necessity with the consequence of carrying Indian money to England far in excess of his needs. At one time India was over-drawn to the extent of no less than £16,000,000. A large part of these cash balances in London are lent to English merchants at a nominal rate of interest and go to support the credit of England (Bank of England) while India has to borrow from England at a high rate of interest for the development of her railways and irrigation.

It will thus be seen that a policy which at its inception was only intended to secure a steady exchange for Government was perversely pursued beyond its natural limits and ramified in various ways to the great detriment of India and the benefit of England at her cost.

Besides, currency is the vehicle of trade and he who controls the one may be able to control the other. It is thus a powerful instrument of effective interference in the natural course of trade. The balance of international trade which otherwise adjusts itself according to natural laws may be affected adversely to one country and favourably to another by the unnatural manipulation of the currency system. Even tariffs raised might be rendered ineffective.

Will the Indian Princes who have an equally and perhaps more weighty interest at stake in this subject, and whose word may possibly carry greater weight with the Government join the public in attacking the invidious policy followed by Government in spite of long and continued protests from the people?—Yours, etc.,

STUDE: T.

MINISTRY FORMED

The unanimity of the popular vote in favour of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

has enabled the Ministry of Public Health to be formed again of the same trusted guardians

CHIEF MINISTER

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

in charge of all aches and pains.

Henry's Jvara-Hari, in charge of all Fevers.

Henry's Omum-Carpoor, in charge of all Stomach Troubles.

Henry's Kila-Kold, in charge of all colds and coughs.

There is no doubt of a regime of perfect health with these ministers in charge of the departments.

"CHOICE OF MINISTERS".

"To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leaderette on the "Choice of Ministers" in the Chronicle of the 7th instant, may I suggest that a more correct attitude on your part would be to address your appeal to the M. L. C.'s as to the choice of Ministers. The Governor has the constitutional authority to select the Ministers, but these are selected from the party which commands the majority in the Council. Hence in actual practice the electors decide and the Governor merely registers the decrees of the electors as expressed in the voting strength in the Council. It should be the endeavour of each Council in India to reduce the Governor to the position of a constitutional head occupying the position that the King occupies in England, and the appeal has to be addressed to the M. L. C.'s to exert their pressure continuously in this direction. That is how Parliamentary Government was established in England and we have to follow the same plan for the evolution of the the Indian Parliamentary system.—Yours, etc.,

JUNAGADH, Dec. 9.

H. M. B.

NEW COURT BUILDINGS AT GURDASPUR.

GURDASPUR, Dec. 12.

Performing the ceremony of opening the new District and Sessions Judges Court buildings in the presence of a distinguished gathering, Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, made interesting observations on the necessity of suitable courthouses and said:—It is neither necessary nor practicable that the law courts should possess grandeur or magnificence, but in order to maintain the majesty of the law it is essential that a building in which justice is administered should be not only decent but dignified.

Sir Shadi Lal announced his intention of framing a comprehensive programme to provide suitable accommodation for subordinate courts throughout the province, and expressed appreciation of the services of the subordinate judiciary who disposed of the bulk of the original litigation both civil and criminal. He referred t recent improvement in their efficiency owing to the close supervision exercised by the High Court. Sir Shadi Lal concluded: The noble edifice of the British Empire is founded on justice and the even-handed administration of the law, and justice is a matter of vital concern to Government as well as the public. I am only giving expression to a truism when I say that a judicial officer who pollutes the fountain of justice or allows any extraneous considerations to pervert his judgment is a danger to society.

After the ceremony, the Chief Justice attended a garden party given in his honour and returned to Lahore by motor.—A. P.

MR. CHIKODI ON COUNCIL WORK.

BELGAUM BAR HONOURS MR. BELVI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 11.

The frequent mention of the name of Mr. P. R. Chikodi, in connection with the selection of new Ministers for the Bombay Presidency has, of late, caused quite a stir in the town. Mr. Chikodi was therefore approached, and when questioned as to the authenticity of the reports, he stated his policy and chances in the Council, as follows:—"The repetition of his name, as a probable Minister in the Bombay papers, and the insistent demand for a Karnatic Minister, had, as a matter of fact, induced many of the Council members to write to him, assuring their support in case the prediction came true. To him, personally, the Ministership had no charms. He was a man of constructive criticism and would, therefore, as well like to be on the opposition benches. His idea of Council work was that the members should try for things of practical and everyday benefit to their constituencies in particular and province in general, and hence all persons of advanced thought and genuine desire for real work could easily pull together, despite party labels. If this be accepted, the choice of Ministers becomes an easy matter, for then Ministerships will naturally have to go to persons of devoted and incessant work and broad outlook. In such a case, his own chances could better be judged by the public than by himself.

On the evening of Friday the 10th inst., the buildings of the Social Club here were the scene of a very pleasant function. The members of the Belgaum Bar had gathered to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Belvi on his recent success at the polls, and wish him success in his work in the Assembly. After a very relishing "At Home" the members gathered on the terraces of the building and there, in the beautiful moonlight, Mr. Belvi, seated in the centre, was garlanded on behalf of the bar, by Mr. Marathe. In a fine little speech, Mr. Marathe alluded to the fact that ever since the Reforms—and even before—it was always a member of their bar that had the honour to represent the S. D. in the Councils, and hoped that Mr. Belvi by his solid work for the country would justify this proud privilege. He particularly warned Mr. Belvi to forget the communal aspect of the elections and reminded him of the necessity of securing Government recognition and protection to the khadi industry.

Mr. Belvi in his felicitous reply heartily thanked all for their efforts in his behalf, and said that but for their splendid help his success would have been doubtful. The Congress still continued to sway the people's mind; and so long as he lived he would continue to fight under its banner. In the end he assured all that he would always welcome advice and would try to deserve their continued confidence.

The delightful function then came to a close.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

At Home to Governor by the Sheriff of Bombay, 5.15 p.m., Altamount House, Altamount Road.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.

Municipal Standing Committee 3.40 p.m.

Afternoon party in honour of M.C.C. team at Islam Gymkhana, 6 p.m., the Governor to preside.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 15th instant at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.)

S. S. JAIN CONFERENCE.

Sheth Bhairodanji Shethia of Bikaner has most graciously accepted the presidentship of the seventh sessions of the S. S. Jain Conference to be held at Bombay on 31st instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

The annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibawdi, Parel.

The following programme will be gone through to-day (Tuesday): Magic performance by Prof. Bhosekar 6.30 p.m. Mr. Venkatrao, Vice-President to read Annual Report in Marathi. Election of office-berers. Resolutions regarding loan, Address by Mr. Jhabwalla; address by Mr. Horniman, addresses by sympathisers, Chairman's closing remarks, magic performance. Payment to members at 5 per cent. on the total amount of subscriptions collected and regarding leave to temporary hands.

RADIO BROADCASTING.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Tuesday): 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. mixed gramophone records; 7 to 8 p.m. English gramaphone records; and 9.50 to 10.30 p.m. mixed gramaphone records.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura," with the mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden on the 12th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 17th instant.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:

Small-pox attark 1, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenda attack 0, death 0. Total mortality 69. Total mortality this day last year was 79.

THE PATHARE PRABHU FINE ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Pathare Prabhu Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition will be opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 5.45 p.m., at Ambroli House, Girgaum Back Road, and will be open to the public after 8 p.m. on and after that day.

BOMBAY "G" ED DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following office-bearers have been elected for the year 1926-27: President.—Sjt. F. J. Jinwalla; Vice-President—Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer; Joint Secretaries—Sjt. J. R. Deo and Sjt. I. S. Patel; Khadi Executives; —Sjt. M. N. Padyekar and Sjt. V. S. Ramaswamy; Honorary Auditors.—Sjt. L. R. Savai and Sjt. M. S. Desai.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NATIONALIST PARTY.

Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai writes:

A meeting of the members who have joined the Bombay Council Nationalist Party will be held on the 16th December at 4 p.m. China Baug, Girgaum for the purpose of electing office-bearers and to frame rules as stated in the constitution. All members of the party are requested to attend.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the opening of a retail European Liquor shop opposite the Chowpatty Band Stand. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, B. G. Kher, B. F. Bharucha, B. G. Horniman and S. L. Silam and others will speak on the occasion.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Jan Mohmed Abdul Kader residing at Nizam Street reports to the police, theft of a diamond ring, gold ornaments and embroidered clothe collectivelyv valued at Rs. 7,740 from his house on Sunday last.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THREE BOYS.

The Bombay city police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of three boys aged, 4, 7 and 17 respectively on Saturday and Sunday last. The first complaint is in regard to Muraj Babu Narayen aged 17 years. The description given about him is white complexion, thin, medium height and small-pox marks. He had Rs 100 with him and is missing from Mandvi since last Saturday.

The other tpo are Govind Devji (7) and Sitaram Devji (4) both brothers. They resided at Neesbit Road, Mazagaon and are missing since Sunday last.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

SUSPENDED PLEADER'S APPLICATION REJECTED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court, an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was made by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, a pleader of the Small Causes Court, who was suspended from practice by the High Court for a period of four years for professional misconduct.

Mr. Dadachanji was suspended from practice in December 1925 by an order passed by Justice Sir Amberson Martin and Mr. Justice Madgaokar. Subsequently the petitioner applied to the High Court for a review of the above order but his application was rejected. Intending to take the matter to the Privy Council the petitioner sought the advice of his solicitors in England on whose instruction the present application for leave to appeal was made. The petitioner adduced 26 grounds in support of his application and submitted that his case was a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council. He contended that the application was under Clause (C) of Section 109 C.P.C., the conditions of which he maintained had been fulfilled. He added that in the order passed against him there had been errors in regard to jurisdiction, law and procedure.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, held that the case in their opinion was not a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council. They did not think that the case was one under Section 109 clause (a) and (b) either, having regard to the qualifications required by Section 110 namely that the subject matter of the suit must be Rs. 10,000 or more. This condition did not seem to have been satisfied and their Lordships dismissed the application on the merits.

STARVING HORSES TO DEATH

A SCANDALOUS CASE.

A scandalous case of starving horses to death was heard by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates composed of Khan Saheb Karak, Khan Bahadur Curtay and Mr. Dimtikar, at the Mazagaon Police Court. It was led in evidence by Mr. Date, a Veterinary Inspector of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that in the course of a visit to the stables of one Hassan Kadum at Norland Road, he found five horses in the stable of the accused, Ahmed Mahomed, in the throes of death, due to starvation extending for a period of about one month—the animals were in a filthy state, covered with sores and so emaciated that they gasped for breath. One of the animals had actually been harnessed to a victoria the night before and made to ply for hire. Three animals subsequently succumbed to inanition. The accused, on being charged before the Court on a charge of cruelty to animals, pleased guilty and prayed for a lenient sentence on the ground of his continued illness. Their Worships sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 225 or in default to undergo nine weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER OPIUM HAUL.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

On the 3rd September last, Inspector Hudson, of the Excise Department, kept a watch at the Grant Road Railway Station for a parcel of opium, which, according to his information, was booked from Nana, near Ahmedabad, to Bombay City. The parcel arrived in due time, and two men Narayen Luxmon and Nathoo Ramji called for the parcel at the Station and took delivery of it. Unconscious that their movements were being closely shadowed by the Excise, they engaged a taxi and proceeded towards Khetwadi, followed by Mr. Hudson and staff in a victoria. On arrival at their destination the Excise officers came up and arrested the accused, in the nick of time as they were placing the load on the head of a coolie. Both the accused managed to escape after a desperate struggle but were subsequently rearrested. The parcel was found to contain 19 lbs. of opium. Evidence is being led by Mr. Kirke-Smith, Government Solicitor on behalf of the Crown before Mr. Khandalawalla, the Presiding Magistrate at Girgaum. The accused are being defended by Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Bar-at-Law, with Messrs. Chattrapatti and Vijakar, pleaders.

BIG GANG AT WORK.

POLICE CORDON TIGHTENING

The operations of the big gang of burglars and receivers of stolen property, already reported in our columns, are being steadily unearthed. Further inquiries made by the authorities at the Agripada Police Station have revealed the fact that the members of the gang, are a well-trained and thoroughly organised body of men, containing the pick of the city's underworld of criminals. It transpires that a Parsee is the walking "boss" of the show, but the gang is not Parsee in personnel, being thoroughly cosmopolitan in its members who are Parsis, Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Deputy Inspector Naden put up one Rego, a Christian and an alleged member of the gang before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate and applied for a remand for further inquiries which was granted. The police cordon round the gang is tightening and their arrest is only a matter of time. The arrest of Rego brings the number of arrests in connection with the gang, to six.

SEND OFF TO H. B. KOTAK

A send-off will be given to Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, B.A., LL.B., who has been appointed the Diwan of Idar State on behalf of the Lohana community of Bombay to-day at 4 p.m. at Keshav Baug at Princess St. All members of the community are cordially invited to attend.

UNVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF FINAL M. B. B. S. EXAM

Passed in Part I and in two subjects of Part II :—Nos. 5, 6, 73, 84, 85, 106, 166, 179, 203.

Passed in Part II. and in three subjects of Part I.:—Nos. 9, 11, 42, 69, 151, 152, 167, 189, 193, 195.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY.

Nos. 25, 76, 126, 142, 256, 261.

PASSED IN PART II. ONLY.

Nos. 15, 26, 37, 38, 39, 47, 50, 52, 67, 70 82, 87, 90, 101, 102, 108, 143, 169, 175, 180 181, 184, 185, 191, 196, 197, 206, 210, 298, 301, 306, 308, 313, 325, 334, 341, 345.

The following successful candidates will be eligible for admission to the M.B.B.S. Degrees on production of a certificate from the Dean, Grant Medical College, to the effect that they have completed 20 labour cases demanded by the regulations:—

Nos. 4, 53, 59, 95, 111, 127, 137, 150, 168, 177, 200, 213, 215, 217, 231, 233, 241, 242, 250, 252, 266, 267, 269, 270, 274, 275, 276, 278, 283, 284, 287, 293, 324, 328, 336, 344, 346, 352, 353, 354, 355, 358, 361, 362.

PARTS I AND II.

Dattatraya Laxmanrao Agaskar, Ramchandra Narayan Chaudhari, Chandrakant Balaji Dhurandhar, Thomas Caetano D'Silva, Ramanlal Chhotalal Kagalwalla, Govind Hanmant Kotnis, Grace Malelu, Homi Sharpurji Mehta, Sundarabai Lakshman Mondkar, Ratanshaw Pirojshaw Munshi, Rustam Dinshaw Munshi, Digambar Vithalrao Nadkarni, Rose Winifred Nunes, Kashinath Venktesh Ranade, Dattatraya Waman Soman, Govind Sadashiye Wagle, Francis Peter Andrews, Peshotan Phirozshah Bhaynagri, Burjor Merwanji Daruwala, Jagannath Vithal Dastane, Malumsingh Bhanwarlalji Doshi, Mariano Jose' Avelino D'Souza, Shripad Hari Gokhale, Hormasji Dosabhai Kapadia, Minocher Shapurji Kavarana, Dara Rustomjee Kelawala, Harilal Abhechand Maniar, Bakhtavermull Lalbhai Mehta, Balwant Annappa Bogar, Raphael Lobo-Mendonca, Vithalbhai Bhulabhai Patel, Makarand Krishna Patki,

Kaite Dias (exempted from Jurisprudence), Kashorao Balwantrao Gore (exempted from Jurisprudence), Hormasji Naoroji Jarda (exempted from Jurisprudence), Laxman Sadashiv Kale (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), Nagesh Subrao Kumta (exempted from Jurisprudence), Vinayak Nanabhai Navalkar (exempted from Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology), Dattatraya Vinayak Oka (exempted from Ophthalmology), Harilal Mohandas Parekh (exempted from Medicine, Jurisprdence), Krishna Rao Pavaghad (exempted from Medicine), Krishnanath Trimbak Taskar (exempted from Jurisprudence Hygiene), Dattatraya Krishna Athavale (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), Dattatraya Mahadeo Bapat (exempted from Jurisprudence), Edward Thampoo Buell (exempted from Medicine), Dattatraya Yeshwant Chafekar, (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene) Helena A. Curtis (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), Ramchandrarao Laxmanrai Gaekwad (exempted from Medicine, Jurisprudence), Sadashiv Mukundrao Kambli (exempted from Medicine, Hygiene), Yusufkhan Mahomedkhan Khan (exempted from Medicine), Champaklal Chhaganlal Killawala, (exempted from Medicine, Jurisprudence), Shivaram Hari Kirpekar, (exempted from Jurisprudence), Dinkar Ghanasham Nadkarni (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), Ganpatrao Shrikrishna Navalkar, (exempted from Medicine, Hygiene), Raghunath Sadasheo Shrouti, (exempted from Jurisprudence), Daniel Abraham, Shivalal Jayachand Desai, Sulochana Shrikhande, Bossnet Lamartine Silveira, Jayantilal Ravishankar Bhatt, Parmanand Kuberdas Bhatt, Karsonlal Keshavlal Dalal, Ramanlal Mayashanker Dave, Minoo Bomanji Daver, Chandulal Kalidas Doctor, Ishwarlal Rangildas Kagalwala, Dwarkanath Moroba Keny, Motiram Tirithdas Ramchandani, Narayan Shripad Sardesai, Choithram Mezharam Chandwani, Behram Nassaryanji, Doctor, Norbert Figueredo, Mohamed Abdul Latifkhan, Homi Jehangir Merchant, Vishwanath Gajanan Patwardhan, Shripad Shivarao Ugrankar, William Gregory Aranha, Kamalakar Ganesh Dharmadrikari, (exempted from Ophthalmology), Walter Donald Fernandez, Achyuta Bhimrao Jalihal, Narayan Damodar Kotwal (exempted from Ophthalmology), Shivrm Balkrishna Malushte, Pasthalingal Krishna Menon, Methil Achutan Nair, (exempted from Ophthalmology), Bhalchandra Vaman Pusalkar, (exempted from Ophthalmology), Benedict Stanislaus Rodrigues, Vardhman Gulabchand Shah, Vishwanath Moreshwar Vaidya (exempted from Ophthalmology) Vishwanath Narayan Vaidya, Taranath Krishna Bhat, George Alexander Roche, Gopaldas Gokaldas Udeshi, Vankata Sanjeeva Rao Bhagansagar, Mahadeo Kashinath Bhatlekar, Anthony Joseph Costa-Pereira, Vasant Atmaram Gupte, Vaman Krishna Joshi, Dattatraya Chintaman Khace, Naityala Kelothi Kumaran, Vasant Ganesh Naralkar, Purushottam Narayan Pradhan, Satyendranath Moreshwar Pradhan, Vishwanath Narayan Ranade, Narayan Dattatraya Sane, Manuel Sequeira, Natverlal Maneklal Shah, Ratilal Keshavlal Shah.

OPEN-AIR BETTING.

ACCUSED FINED.

Ali Husein, an Arab, was fined Rs. 75 by a Bench of Magistrates at the Mazgaon Police Court, consisting of Khan Saheb Khatrak, Khan Bhadur Curtay and Mr. Dimtikar. Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the Fydhonie Police Station told the Court that the accused moved about the Carnac Road, taking satta bets, openly without let or hindrance and doing quite a lively business. When arrested, he pleaded that the real culprit had decamped on the approach of the police after putting the betting slips in his pocket, and throwing the money away.

ONE MORE WELCOME ADDITION

WADIA MATERNITY HOME OPENED

TOWARDS THE WELFARE OF WORKERS

The Governor of Bombay opened Nowrojee Wadia Hospital on Monday evening before a large and representative gathering. The foundation stone of the hospital was laid last year by the Governor and in the course of a few months the huge and spacious building was erected facing the Haffkine Institute and King huge and spacious building erected facing Edward Memorial hospital.

The Governor and Lady Wilson were received by Sir N. N. Wadia and members of the board of management and conducted to the Shamiana which was tastefully decorated. Among those present were also Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Temulji Nariman, Raja Harkishan Kaul, Mr. Lalji Naranji and others.

SIR N. WADIA'S SPEECH.

In requesting his Excellency to declare the Hospital open, Sir Nusserwanji Wadia delivered an interesting speech, in the course of which he said:—

In 1922, Col. W. Glen-Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., Dr. Row, and my friend and co-worker, Dr. Mangaldas Mehta, came to me and represented the bad conditions under which women, specially in the Mill district were labouring during child birth. They represented to me conditions under which birth had to be given in a room 12' x 8' in which 3 or 4 other people were living at the time, ill-ventilated, dark and with no comfort for the patient, and they thought that an effort ought to be made to teach women of the lower classes to come to Maternity Hospitals if such could be established. When they satisfied me that this scheme was practicable and they were prepared to try the experiment if somebody was willing to finance it, I at once agreed to finance it. We hired a small upper storey in a building at Suparibag Road, and started with 6 beds in Septemebr 1922. The experiment has proved successful beyond our expectations, and even now we cannot accommodate all the patients who seek admission to the hospital. During the first eleven months of this year there were over 1,200 deliveries in the temporary hospital.

Such being the success of the temporary hospital, I thought the time had come to establish a Maternity Hospital on a permanent basis, and thanks to the great interest shown by His Excellency and to his energy and personal attention, the scheme which I framed for a hospital of 120 beds was adopted. This scheme required the co-operation of His Excellency's Government and the Municipal Corporation which was willingly accorded.

The Hospital will be under the control and management of a Board of Management consisting of two representatives of Government, two of the Municipality, two of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and three of my own firm, and this Board have practically full responsibility with regard to all details in connection with the running of this hospital. This hospital will be independent of any other institution in Bombay, and I wish to emphasise on this occasion that it would be run entirely under the control of the Board of Management. The Board of Management have agreed to give facilities for admitting the students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas College and the Grant Medical College to conduct maternity cases under the supervision of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital according to the rules framed by the Board. You will, therefore, see that it is a new departure in the hospital management to a far greater degree than has been the practice in the past in which the public men of Bombay who have kindly agreed to devote so much time and energy to this humane work, will be associated in the conduct of the hospital.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the Nawrojee Wadia Hospital open, said:—Sir Ness Wadia, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The building which I am about to open this afternoon adds one more to the long list of institutions of a charitable and philanthropic character which have been erected in Bombay through the munificent generosity of members of the Parsi community and it is a great pleasure to me to see completed the building, the foundation stone of which I so recently laid.

Only a few days ago I laid the foundation stone of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children. I referred on that occasion to the urgent necessity for a Children's Hospital in Bombay, and I can safely say that the urgent necessity for a Maternity Hospital in Bombay has become no less acute. The account given by Sir Ness Wadia of the work which has already been done by him in this direction proves very completely, if proof were needed, the necessity for such a Hospital, especially among the millhands of Bombay. It cannot, of course, be supposed that a single Hospital of 120 beds will provide, at all adequately, for the necessities of these classes, but it is a very substantial beginning in the right direction. It has been discovered that the proper care of the working classes, quite apart from any question of humanity, is in the long run a paying proposition, and I would appeal to all employers of labour in Bombay, who can see their way to do it, to follow to the best of their ability the excellent example of Sir Ness Wadia, as I am convinced that all efforts made in this direction will be of lasting benefit to the people of Bombay, besides being a sure source of profit to the industries which are being carried on in this great City. There is one very important fact that distinguishes this Hospital from so many others which have been established in Bombay, and that is that the donor has provided not only a very substantial share of the cost of the building, but a most generous Endowment Fund, which will go a long way towards the cost of maintaining the Hospital in an efficient state. I need hardly say that this is an important new departure, which I very warmly welcome, and I would highly commend the foresight of Sir Ness Wadia in providing this munificent Endowment Fund. The recurring cost of maintaining a Hospital of this size is, at the present level of prices, very considerable, and I should like to see similar endowment funds started in connection with the other Hospitals in Bombay.

I have every confidence that the Board of Management, which is a new, and, to my mind, excellent departure in Hospital management in this City will maintain this institution in such a manner so that it will hold a high—if not the highest—position for administration and medical attention among the Hospitals of Bombay. To the efforts of the members of the Board, and to the work of doctors and nurses alike who will work here, I wish all success.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Cape Town.—General Hertzog arrived here to-day and he was accorded great public welcome.

Replying to eloquent speeches by Mayor and Administrator of Cape Province, General Hertzog expressed himself as deeply touched by the totally unexpected warmth of populace. White clad students hauled General Hertzog's cartied to Goverrynment House.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A message from Glasgow states that owners of steamer "Arracan" from Calcutta to London have received a telegram from Master stating that jute caught fire in number two between deck and he is managing to control the fire and is proceeding at full speed to Malta where he will arrive to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Death is announced of Lord Emmott.

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

Mr. Sambamurti, an Andhra Congressman, has given notice of his intention to move at the Gauhati Congress resolutions defining word "Swarajya" in the constitution of the Congress as complete independence of India free from any control by the British Empire and advocating steps to organise individual civil disobedience simultaneously in all provinces.—A.P.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT.

INQUIRY IN CORONER'S COURT.

The Coroner's Court was crowded on Monday morning by the members of the Khoja community when inquest was resumed touching the death of Sakinabai (18) wife of Suleman Karmali who fell from the fourth floor of a house at Khadak on Thursday last and died in the J. J. Hospital. Allegations of ill-treatment were made against the mother-in-law and the husband of the deceased by Jainabai, the mother of the deceased, and particularly against the former of foul play.

Mr. V. F. Vicajee, Bar-at-law, appeared for the husband and mother-in-law of the deceased while Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader, for the parents of the deceased.

Jainabai, mother of the deceased said for the first four months after her marriage, the deceased was happy at her husband's house but after that her mother-in-law and her husband began to ill-treat her. The deceased was not alloped, to visit witness nor was she given sufficient food. She was often assaulted. Witness had noticed swellings on her forehead and back. About 3 or 4 months ago, the deceased had made a complaint to the "Jamat" of the ill treatment to which she was being subjected. The "Jamat" took surety from the husband and forced the deceased to go back to him. Before the complaint was made to the "Jamat," the deceased went to the witness and complained that she was assaulted and turned out. The deceased was therefore living with the witness. About a month ago, she (deceased) joined her husband. During this period of one month, the deceased came to the witness only once about 12 or 15 days before her death and complained that she had been assaulted again. At that time she had a swelling on the forehead. Again a complaint was made to the "Jamat" and a "Jamat" man went with the witness to the deceased's husband, but the mother-in-law did not send the deceased to the witness' house. This was 15 days before her death. On Thursday night witness heard that the deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital. She went there and on seeing her the deceased cried and said that her mother-in-law had assaulted her and thrown her out into a gutter. She said this twice. A European gentleman, a police man and a nurse were close by at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee witness said the deceased made complaint against the mother-in-law first and not against the husband. Witness used to go and see the deceased occasionally in the presence of her husband's people.

Further enquiry was adjourned till Sunday next.

A deputation headed by the Hon. Seth Govindas on behalf of non-official Hindustani C.P. Flood Relief Committee on its way to Bombay broke journey at Malkapur owing to the Seth Govindas's factory. Rupees one thousand were collected here by the deputation. The deputation is leaving for Bombay to-night.

Men and Matters.

Here is an invitation to Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar which he ought to accept. "Make room for a lady, Sir Knight," says "A Social Reformer" to him in his letter published in yesterday's "Chronicle."

* * * *

Our correspondent's point of view will be widely appreciated. The Government of Bombay ought to nominate a lady member to the local Legislature following the welcome example set in this matter by the Government of Madras. Why should not Sir Vasantrao who is a nominated member vacate his seat for a lady?

* * * *

Why should he not indeed? Let him co-operate with Government, born co-operator as he is, and let us have a lady member in the Bombay Legislative Council.

* * * *

But we understand that the Government want to give one of the seats reserved for Labour to a lady candidate. If this is true, it is a gross injustice to Bombay's organised Labour which has indicated plainly enough whom it wants in the Council on its behalf.

* * * *

Or is this a case of just not giving the people what they insist on having—a method so dear to bureaucratic Government? Labour in Bombay ought to protest strongly against such flouting of its declared wishes.

* * * *

"It is neither nessary nor practicable that law courts should possess grandeur or magnificence" said Sir Shadi Lal at the opening ceremony of the Court buildings at Gurdaspur. Quite so, but a number of litigants feel that one thing they 'should' possess is some machinery to expedite the law suits.

* * * *

"Get Rich Quick" is a piece of advice which attracts many people particularly when they expect that they can do so by easy methods.

* * * *

But in a strongly worded circular which the Director of a Physical Training Institute in Philadelphia sends us the particular piece of advice he has to offer is "Get Fit Quick."

* * * *

That's the slogan—Get Fit Quick—and do so under the direction of William J. Hermann "Trainer of men." Why? Because "men of affairs, captains of industry and many of the leading stars and celebrities of the theatrical world owe their health success and condition to William J. Hermann."

* * * *

This is interesting: Hermann's success with theatrical celebrities. They got fit so quickly that they could show their legs too quickly and thus rose to success.

* * * *

The near approach of 1929, the "Annus Mirabilis" when our British physicians are to diagnose and report as to whether the deli gent spoon-feeding of the last ten years has improved our political digestive apparatus to the extent of putting us on more solid diet, is already causing a flutter in the dovecotes of reactionary journalism. Grand Panjandrums are brimful with unsought advice to our British mentors and plenty of false capital is sought to be made of our unfitness on the twofold ground that we are naughty schoolboys who have been disobedient to our master, and that we are always breaking one another's heads in front of temple and mosque.

* * * *

Everybody however, who has kept in touch with the fever-heated temper of the people and their growing political consciousness, has realised that India cannot be kept in leash any longer, and the old-time and worn-out game of bluff and bluster has now to be abandoned.

* * * *

Teacher: "What happened when the falling apple hit Sir Isaac Newton on the head?"

Bright Pupil: "He realised the gravity of the situation."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	13th December.
Previous Closing Rate	12.32
To-day's Opening Rate	12.34
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing Rate	12.42
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL MARKET

	13th December.
Previous Closing Rate	6.50
To-day's Opening Rate	6.49
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.59
Difference	+.09

Sewri	238-0-0
Khandi	239-0-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 13.
London Silver ready	24-15/16
Difference	unchanged
Forward	Rs. 25
Difference	unchanged.

LUCKNOW STATION OPENED

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

A very big gathering witnessed to-day the ceremonial opening by His Excellency Sir William Marris of the new railway station at LNucknow. The new station is only part of a large scheme for making Lucknow thoroughly up-to-date as a large railway centre.—A. P.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law Accountancy and Busines

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. student's all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and student of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising, Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Booksellers,
Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay,

ODOL

Original GERMAN ODOL

For Dental Disease

Rs. 2/- per bottle.

RAVAL & CO., 13, Bank St. Fort, Bombay

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - - - - No. 22560

MACHINE TOOLS

for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.

Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

X'MAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS

Articles of Superb Workmanship
IN
GOLD, SILVER and JEWELLERY
MOHANLAL & CO,
JEWELLERS
Ghia Mansions, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS REDUCED RATES
All Articles Genuine and Guaranteed
Awarded Gold Medal in 1912.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-Yearly	.. ,, 10	,, 12/8
Quarterly	.. ,, 5	,, 6/4
Monthly	.. ,, 1/14	,, 2/4

Single Copy One Anna

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs 50 per year

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4

Foreign Rs. 7.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BEST MEDIUM

FOR

ADVERTISEMENTS OF EVERY KIND

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 14, 1926.

THE HIGHER CALL.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that Nationalist leaders in retrospective mood after the din and strife of the elections are over are found giving expression to their realisation of the fact that during this internecine struggle between Congressmen which the country has been witnessing all these months, the prestige of the Congress has gone down. But for the acrimonious controversy which raged between those who may be described as non-Swarajist Congressmen and the Swarajists who considered that they and they alone had a title to be called Congressmen, the rout of the forces led by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the United Provinces would not have been so complete. Pandit Motilal admits that "defeat is no word" for this rout and attributes the disaster to communalism in unholy alliance with wealth. In the Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai notices a similar plight in which the Congress has fallen and the "considerable loss of prestige" which it suffered during the recent elections is in his opinion due to the Hindus in the province being ranged in two groups, the supporters of the Congress and the supporters of the Hindu Sabha respectively. Strictly speaking, as he very justifiably remarks, there should be no antagonism between the two. A person may be a pillar of the Hindu Sabha, may believe in the urgent necessity of unifying the various fissiparous tendencies from which Hindus suffer, and he can be an ardent Congressman in politics at the same time. In other words, his national and political outlook need not at all conflict with his desire to make the community to which by religious persuasion he belongs a stronger and more cohesive force.

But instead of this healthy state of affairs obtaining in just those provinces where its existence is so badly needed, the recent elections have shown us that the mischievous theory of a mandate by the Congress, the evil effects of which were felt all over the country, worked havoc in the Punjab and the United Provinces. A number of men, nationalists though they were, Congressmen though they had been and ardently desired to remain, were perforce thrown into sectarian grooves because they could not agree with the principle that the Congress should give a mandate to a particular political party for a specific kind of activity within the legislature. The result has been more schism, more political disruption, more misunderstandings amongst public men who have been comrades in arms for years, and a greater sense of uncertainty in the public mind as to what the Congress is to be than the country has known ever before. If this doctrine of the mandate is to remain in force will not the Congress become the plaything of the most dominant political party in the legislature which has also managed to obtain a majority within the Congress? In that case will not the centre of gravity of the national struggle shift completely from the Congress to the Councils? These are questions which all discerning Nationalists are bound to ask at the present stage in the evolution of national consciousness. They cannot forget that the present Councils are purposeful distortions of truly democratic institutions, that a Joint National Demand made in them by the representatives of the people is sure to be spurned by those who hold India in bondage so long as they are aware that behind this demand there does not exist an organised mass support. The Indian National Congress, as the real Parliament of the Indian people, should busy itself exclusively with the organisation and powerful and unequivocal expression of this mass support to every demand for freedom. It must have its own machinery for awakening the national consciousness. To those within the legislatures it has no business to lay down through a majority which may change from year to year one uniform law. The moment it does so it refuses to be a body under whose umbrella every class of political opinion in the country has a right to gather for full and frank discussion as to how best to attain the national goal.

What the Congress ought to do is to permit the nationalists within the legislatures provincial autonomy that is, full freedom to shape the details of their policy. If our warring politicians within the Congress will only remember, after the bitter experience of the recent elections, that conditions of resistance to officialdom are not uniform in each province, that, on the contrary, they now vary so much that thanks to their own quarrels, in some provinces like Bombay no united resistance is possible unless Swarajists and Non-Swarajists exhibit a genuine spirit of give and take and combine for common action, they will, we are sure, approach the question of unity within Congress ranks with greater enthusiasm than they have shown. There are voices in plenty to tempt them to remain disunited. There are critics who will taunt them with having surrendered again. But as eminent Congress leaders have already realised, the supreme need of the country is that its representatives must at this critical juncture obey the higher call, the call of obedience to the principles of true nationalism which knows of no two parties in India except the party of those who deny her freedom and will hold her down as a subject nation, and the party of those who, as the children of the soil, are determined to wrest it from their unwilling hands.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The recent declaration of President Coolidge in his message to the American Congress that his country is only concerned in China in looking to the security of life and property of Americans, will be welcomed by Chinese Nationalism as the most correct attitude a Foreign Power can take while China is laboriously being born again as a united nation after the travail of internecine warfare. But other Powers are not of the same mind as America and therein lies China's greatest misfortune. "While Soviet Russia helps the democratic forces which are marching from one victory to another in South China, while the Republican Government of Canton and the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Party, claim that they are the only stable, solid, progressive element in China, Britain and her Imperialist allies are still anxious to bolster up the "Shadow Government" of Peking.

To the majority of British shopkeepers in China this is the right attitude. To them China is simply a market, not a nation. A writer in the "Fortnightly Review" brings out the British merchants' view quite clearly. He is emphatic in his belief that international intervention is the only way of bringing order out of the chaos in China within a reasonable time. He observes that "China is a country rich in territory and man-power without much else." He thinks that "the great essential to productivity in China is simply peace." And his idea is that for the British to surrender their "rights" and "[illegible] the unequal treaties" would be tantamount to "leaving the best elements in China in the lurch." This hypocritical cant about leaving China in the "lurch" is, however, thoroughly exposed by Colonel Malone in his pamphlet, "New China", which is a report of an investigation into the most recent happenings in that country. He says that British policy is hostile to Canton largely because it accepts "the friendship and in some measure the aid of Soviet Russia." In Mr. Brailsford's graphic phraseology "the guns that played on the demonstrators in Shanghai and Canton were pointed at the Kremlin." Colonel Malone in his review of Chinese conditions recognises that the best course for Britain would now be to recognise the 'de facto' local administrations and pay to them their respective shares of the Customs revenues. He suggests to his countrymen that "the urgent step is to withdraw our armed forces and our gunboats. They make more dangers for our merchants than they ward off." This is excellent advice, and the Radical Press in England is united in the view that it is the only salutary one. But will the Baldwin Government fully accept it? The latest news from British sources regarding the attitude the Baldwin Government wish now to adopt, shows that they will be glad to get out of the mess in which they have have landed themselves. Mr Miles Lampson, the new British Minister in China, is in Hankow engaged in getting into touch with Cantonese officials. If his be a prelude to the British recognition of the Cantonese Government, it is a hopeful sign. If it is only a ruse to obtain time and the co-operation of other Powers, hitherto refused, for another vindication of the unequal Treaty Rights, Chinese Nationalism will know how to meet it.

THE REAL SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

During the past month the whole of my time has been taken up with visiting Indian barracks in the slums and the quarantine areas where small-pox has been raging among the Indian people. By a very strange fatality there have been no outbreaks at all of this virulent disease in any other quarter except that of Indians themselves. Not even the Natives have been touched by it and that is most unexpected of all; for generally it runs through the native community like wild fire when once it gets a start. But this time the Indian quarters alone have been attacked and the more I study the question the more clear I am in my mind that there is a definite reason for it.

Forced Slum-Life.

The reason is that the Indians have been so pushed out of all the decent quarters of the town and forced to live in slum dwellings that wherever misery and insanitation join hand in hand together there our own unfortunate community is to be found. This is specially noticeable in Government conservancy where Indians are very largely employed. In these new cities of the younger white nations the menial work of the town is put in the hands of other races, while white races are kept for the superior positions.

We have an example of the same thing, which puts us ourselves to shame, in the present untouchability problem of India. For there it is obvious that little by little those who carried out the conservancy duties were isolated from the rest of the community and gradually lost their standing and position. We have in India still that terrible phrase in use namely "the Sweepers' quarters." In many villages these sweepers quarters are separated from the high caste villages, even in the towns there is a distinct line of demarcation and segregation. Therefore we ourselves know from our own blameworthy conduct how easy it is for the race in power to degrade a people who have no power and are weak and depressed.

Municipal Neglect.

Take here this example of the Durban Municipality. Out of a population in Durban of 18,000 Indians, within the Borough alone, there are 5,700 including women and children who are engaged on what we would call in India "Sweepers' Work." These are all housed at the expense of the Municipality, their wages being proportionately lower. Since I came to Durban, it seemed to be the very first duty to examine these "Sweepers' Quarters" and see what I could see. I found a condition of things, in this new country, that was even more pitiable than the state of things in India itself. I do not mean to say that I have never seen worse slum dwellings in India, I have certainly seen even worse than these while examining and visiting the untouchable quarters in such places as Malabar and Travancore. Indeed in other parts of India also I have seen Municipal Councils treating their employees equally badly. I can remember a terrible instance in Dibrugarh in Assam. But here in Durban, where the Indian has come thousands of miles across the sea into a new country and among new conditions where a new start in civilization is being made, it is indeed a tragedy to see these barracks (as they are called) in which nearly one-third of our Indian population of Durban are existing.

The tragedy is all the greater because the white population, belonging to a different race, has arrogated to itself all the best quarters of the town; and in these quarters, which are provided with excellent roads, drainage, electric conservancy, they are able quite naturally to observe a standard of sanitation and cleanliness which is quite impossible for Indians in the 'barracks' to observe with their terrible overcrowded houses.

The solution to this tragic problem I must leave to my next article.

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

(BY NORMAN LEYS.)

The following is the first of a series of articles by Dr. Norman Leys which Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Secretary, Independent Labour Party, has forwarded to us for publication:—

There are always people who think the world might be made a better place than it is. Elsewhere I have described how it has come about that such people, in our time in Europe, are Socialists, nearly all of them. The chief reason is that now for the first time in the history of the world the machinery exists for making plenty of wealth for everyone. But the wealth fails to reach the people who need it and we naturally ask why. One obvious reason is that much of the land and machinery for making wealth is lying idle. Both Socialists and their opponents are agreed on the reason for their disuse. A boot-factory, for example, lies idle when its owner believes that if he allowed people to work in it their labours would result in no profit to himself. As soon as he thinks that work in his factory would bring him profit, he open its doors and invites men to go into it and make boots. What we Socialists think so important is that the owner, in such a case, does nothing in return for his profits. The factory manager works for his salary. Those who work under him make boots in return for their wages. But when the boots are sold the owner of the factory gets his share of the money whether he has worked or not. He may be a bad man or a good man, he may be a baby in a cradle or a lunatic in an asylum, whatever and whoever he is he gets his profits. And if he fails to get them the factory is shut. And when we add up all the money that in a country like Britain goes in that way, all the money that people get in rent and profit and interest, without having to work for it, we find it amounts to about two fifths of all the wealth produced in the country. Some of it of course goes to people who are unable to support themselves. But the great bulk of it goes to people who have done nothing to deserve being supported by other people. For the incomes they have don't come out of the sky. They are earned just as much as wages are. But they are not earned by the people who get the money.

A Wrong System

We Socialists think that wrong. We express ourselves in different ways. Some of us say it is a sin against God. Others just say it is unjust. But we all think it wicked. And we all have come to the conclusion that the kind of poverty that keeps millions in the world miserable and ignorant and dirty is caused by the fact that, in Europe and America at least, the work of the world cannot be done unless the wealthy get a share of the produce for which they perform no service in return. But that does not take us very far. We cannot expect the rich themselves to agree that they have no right to their luxuries so long as others are in great want. All the great religions tell them so. What is spent on others by the few who listen is not nearly enough for the cure of poverty.

Change the Laws.

So what we intend are changes in the law. The ultimate aim in these changes is that no one should have any income derived from the ownership of property which not he but others use. That is the ultimate aim, and we want to reach it as fully and as quickly as possible. But clearly we cannot reach it without following a plan. And as industry in the West is very complicated our plan must be carefully thought out and worked out. Rich people say of course that this aim of ours is wicked. They say that legislation with such a purpose would be theft. They forget that in every Christian country for over a thousand years the taking of interest or gain of any kind without rendering service in return was taught by the Church to be a sin and punished by the State as a crime. In fact in the West the making of unearned incomes lawful is an experiment that has lasted only some three hundred years, and it has taken us that time to discover the experiment to be a failure.

Soviet Russia.

Another argument against Socialism is to point to Russia. Now it is perfectly true that the people who seized power in Russia had the same aim as we Socialists have. They tried to reach it all at once. It is truism that one can destroy a thing in a moment but one cannot build a city or a society in a moment. And when the thing to be destroyed is a necessity until it is replaced by something better the new building ought to be ready for use before the old one is destroyed. Russian Socialists were like man who didn't like his clothes and burned them, and then went to look for a factory to make new clothes in. Finding that would take some time and feeling his nakedness very uncomfortable, he had to hunt about for what he could find among the ashes of his old clothes. In other words the Bolsheviks have had to bring back Capitalism. It has less power than it had before the revolution but it seems to be gaining in influence. And altogether there is little doubt that events in Russia have taught Socialists in other countries what to avoid rather than what to do. They have not shaken our faith in Socialism in the least. But they are forcing us to do more planning of the route by which it can be reached and less dreaming of the happiness we shall have when it is reached.

How to Kill Capitalism?

Why then is it impossible to kill Capitalism at one blow, so to speak? And how else can it be destroyed? One important fact to be remembered is that one cannot do much in political affairs by compulsion. One can compel thieves and murderers, although one cannot cure them by compulsion. The reason compulsion is the right course to take with such is partly that there are so few of them. Also criminals are weaker than other people. Even when they are determined on their evil courses they know they are in the wrong and the law in the right when it restrains them. No one with a bad conscience fights either wisely or bravely. But in Russia the opponents of Socialism were as numerous as its supporters, and they included most of the people with special skill in industry. Many of them believed it to be their duty to oppose Socialism. The failure of the Russian Socialists to enlist the help of these men had two consequences. For several years industry produced less wealth than under Capitalism. And, what is even more important, the necessity of crushing these men's

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

"Almost Enthusiastic" Reception.

The Viceroy received at Calcutta "an almost enthusiastic" welcome, in the words of a contemporary. The crowds were there as usual, but the welcome missed being enthusiastic. The Bengalees can have no heart for official receptions when the victims of officialdom continue to be jailed without so much as a trial. The Corporation rightly disowned the reception, as its own Chief Officer is one of the victims. The Viceroy had the customary addresses presented to him. Lesser officials have received them, couched in practically the same language. There was nothing new or fresh in the addresses and there was nothing new or fresh in the replies. To be fair, we must say that the Viceroy in his replies was scrupulously conciliating and off and on one could see signs of the human heart struggling against the trammels of office. The Muslims did not forget their familiar plea for special representation, here, there and everywhere for numerical, historical and political reasons. The Viceroy gave the usual official reply; what else could he do? But with a gentleness that could not be surpassed he hinted at the question as to how long they meant to be in dropping the crutches. The Calcutta Marwaris, too, asked for special representation, of some sort so it was special. Lord Irwin must have suppressed a smile, but he congratulated them on their solicitude for work in the Councils. We wonder what he would have said in reply to a request by a branch of the Hindu Sabha that in their Presidency all the three Ministers should be Hindus as they are in a large majority. We can imagine him answering, "Too much of a good thing may be quite as bad as too little of it."

A Sore Point.

So far it went on very well. But the Marwaris touched a sore point in Lord Irwin's constitution. Every one knows how dearly he loves agriculture. The Marwaris knew this and suggested that it was not fair for a Viceroy like him to mulct the fleeing agriculturists of India of their slender savings with an unfair exchange ratio. For once Lord Irwin failed to find an apt reply. He spoke of the many other good features of the Currency Report and the advantages of stabilisation of the rupee in general. He could not find within him one word in justification of the particular level of stabilisation, though it is just that level that hits the ryot. With a feeling of relief he hastened on to the Agricultural Commission in the hope of finding some compensation, "in the full hope that they will show India the way to make fuller use of the great potential resources with which she has been endowed." But must one lose the bird in the hand before one gets the two in the bush?

Reforms Commission.

It is strange but significant that this time the British and the Anglo-Indians are talking more of the statutory Royal Commission than the Indians themselves. For sometime before the elections it was Lord Birkenhead who dangled the Commission before the Indian politicians and the electorate bidding them to be good children and deserve the gift. During the elections some Anglo-Indian papers started the idea that the Commission was definitely to be appointed some time next year. The European Association's Conference at Cawnpore, evidently, believed in this idea and suggested what sort of Commission should be appointed. The "Englishman" goes one better and actually suggests the qualifications necessary for the Commissioners and even proposes certain men most qualified, in its opinion, to be included in the Commission. Lord Carson, of Ulster fame, is proposed as Chairman, and after this one need not be further curious about the nominees of the "Englishman" or their qualifications.

Machiavellian.

What means this strange solicitude for early Reforms in India among persons who have ever fought against Reforms? The Orient Press Service, in a cable to "Forward," throws some light on the matter. It says that it has received information from independent sources that the present Conservative Government is anxious to announce the appointment of the Commission by the middle of the next year, so that before it goes out of office it may have an opportunity of giving legislative sanction to its recommendations. The message adds that the Conservatives do not propose to take any risks regarding the composition of the Commission by any other Government and would much prefer to have things fixed up for another long period, that is, in a manner not satisfactory to India. This seems to us, too, to be the true secret of the speculation that has suddenly become ripe in Anglo-Indian circles. The only way in which the Indian people can checkmate the attempts of the enemies of their freedom is to unite their scattered forces and make the pressure of their agitation so irresistible as to compel the British Government to satisfy the national demand.

Elections in Behar

The Congress has achieved good successes in Behar in the elections. Of the 76 candidates elected to the Council no less than 42 are Congressmen of whom 36 are Swarajists and 5 Independent Congressmen. A close scrutiny of the results shows that, were it not for divisions in the Congress, several more seats would have been won by Congressmen. These successes are, unfortunately, marred by the defeat of Maulana Mazharul Haque, a Congress candidate. It is true that the Maulana lost as the result of a toss, but the pity is that his constituency should have exposed to the chances of a toss one who from every point of view deserved to be returned unopposed. The defeat is clearly a temporary triumph for communalism which the Maulana sternly discountenanced. For the 18 Muslim seats 6 Muslim candidates have been elected. Whether or not some Muslim councillor withdraws to make room for Mr. Haque, the best place for the latter is by the side of Babu Rajendra Prasad to work the constructive programme under Congress auspices and to rally more and more Muslims to the Congress.

CHANGE IN SWARAJIST POLICY?

PT. MOTILAL'S TERMS FOR COOPERATION.

WANTED SOME DEFINITE ADVANCE.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS, THE FIRST STEP

....During his stay in Calcutta, Pandit Motilal was interviewed by a Free Press representative on the burning topics of the hour.

Questioned about the unity efforts between the two wings of the Congress, Panditji said that the release of the political prisoners was the condition precedent towards any new move. "Without any change in the present system, it will not be possible for us to work the Reforms as they are. There must be some definite advance which is acceptable to the Congress before Lord Birkenhead's plea for co-operation can find favour with us. Asked as to whether any change in the Swarajist policy was contemplated in view of the verdict given at the polls, he said: "That again depends on the Gauhati Congress."

GAUHATI CONGRESS TO DECIDE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

"Any change in the attitude of the Swarajya Party without the release or trial, according to law, of Bengalee detenues, is so far as I am personally concerned, absolutely unthinkable," declared Pandit Motilal Nehru in the course of an interview to a representative of the Free Press this morning.

Questioned about the unity efforts between the two wings of the Congress made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and supported by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Gauhati Congress, Panditji said that he had not read the speeches; but so far as he was concerned, everything depended on the Gauhati Congress. He added "If this condition precedent (meaning, release of political prisoners) is satisfied then a proper atmosphere to reconsider the position will be created and it will then be time to see how far those of my view of thinking will be prepared to meet other parties in the country on the question of working reforms in Councils. But without any change in the present system, it will not be possible for us to work the reforms as they are. There must be some definite advance which is acceptable to the Congress before Lord Birkenhead's plea for co-operation can find favour with us."

Asked as to whether any change in the Swarajist policy is contemplated in view of the verdict given at the polls, Panditji said: "That again depends on the Gauhati Congress. But our position in the country is as strong as it ever was and we will certainly be much stronger in the Assembly than we were." With regard to the currency controversy, Panditji said that he had not made up his mind either way as yet.—Free Press.

BENGAL P.C.C'S RECOMMENDATIO N

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The following resolutions to be moved in the Gauhati Congress were adopted by the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday, Maulvi Wahed Hossain presiding.

1. The Indian National Congress accepts the principle of non-acceptance of Ministry and offices in the gift of the Government till the National demand as expressed in the resolution passed by the last Legislative Assembly is responded to by the Government.

2. The Congress heartily sympathises with the Chinese national movement of self-defence from aggressive measures of Western powers and condemns the sinful and illegitimate policy of exploitation and interference in their national freedom by Britishers: that if the attitude of the British Government goes against the interest of Chinese national freedom and British Government declares any war against them, Indians will refrain from extending any sympathy and help with men and money.

3. As the whole of the Arabian Peninsula should remain free from Non-Muslim control or inflence in accordance with the injunctions of the prophets of Arabia and as the territories of Iraq and Transjordina, the two important provinces in the Arabian peninsula, happen to be under the influence of the British Government on account of its being a mandatory power there and as the mandate is extremely galling to the religious feelings and sentiments of Indian Muslims the Congress urges the necessity of the British mandate being withdrawn at an early date, and of thus securing the freedom of the whole of the Arabian peninsula.

4. This meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee recommends to the All-India Congress Committee that the delegation fee for the Congress be not raised above Re. 1 as settled by the Cawnpore Congress.

5. The fifth resolution referred to the means by which the constructive programme of the country can be worked out: by enrolment of the Congress members, reorganisation of District Congress Committees, introduction of charka, and the formation of arbitration boards, at least one in every Union.

SIND RECOMMENDS UNI TY.

KARACHI, Dec. 13.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee elected Swami Govindanand President for the ensuing year.

Resolution recommending to the Gauhati Congress to debar those not obeying the Congress mandates from holding the executive offices, was defeated by a narrow minority of two. The old Congress Committee's resolution recommending to Gauhati Congress to bring about the union of the different wings of the Congress is the only one going from Sind.—F. P.

SIND MEMBERS TO A. I. C. C.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Dec. 13.

Doctor Choitram, Mr. Jairamdas, Swami Govindanand and Messrs Ghanshyam Sidhva Valecha Jeswani and Naraindas were elected to the All-India Congress Mommittee to represent the Sindh Province.

Owing to long distance, many delegates are not likely to proceed this year to the Congress from this province.—F. P.

BEHAR PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

PATNA, Dec. 13.

A meeting of the newly constituted Behar Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday at which the following office-bearers were elected: President: Hon. Mr. Shah Md Zubair; Vice-President; Mr. Brajkishore Prasad, Mr. Deepnarain Sinha and Mr. Mahammad Shafi Daudi; Secretaries: Mr. Rajendra Prasad, and Mr. Sri Krishna Singh, Assistant Secretaries: Mr. Mathura Prasad, Mr. Abdul Bari and Mr. Binidanand Jha; Treasurer: Mr. Badrinath Varma.

The following members constitute the Working Committee in addition to the President, Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Treasurer who are all ex-officio members: Mr. Brajkishore Prasad, Hon. Mr. Anugrah Narain Singh, Mr. Md Shafee Daudi, Mr. Kumar Kalikaprasad Singh, Mr. Rambinod Singh, Mr. Ramdayal Singh, Mr. Bepin Behari Varma and Mr. Krishna Ballav Sahay.

33 members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Mahammad Ishaque, it was recommended not to enhance the delegation fee of the Congress from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.—F. P.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MRS. DAS DECLINES PRESIDENTSHIP

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

It is understood that Mrs. C. R. Das has expressed her inability to accept the Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.—F. P.

LAHORE PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CO-OPTION OF MEMBERS.

LAHORE, Dec. 12

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held to-day Lala Dunichand presiding. After some discussion as to whether the co-option of members was necessary to enable the Committee to function it was agreed to co-opt seven for the present.

Doctor Satyapal then moved the compromise resolution previously agreed upon by the local workers enabling the office-bearers of the Executive Committee and representatives on the All-India Committee for 1926 to continue in office till January 31st. 1927 pending the decision of the arbitrators appointed by the Congress Working Committee. This was unanimously adopted.

MADRAS COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

JUSTICE CANDIDATE'S WITHDRAWAL

WALK-OVER FOR CONGRESS NOMINEE?

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, Justice candidate, for the Presidentship of the Council, having withdrawn his candidature, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, the Congress candidate for the seat will be elected unopposed.—F. P.

CONGRESS PARTY NOMINATES MR. RAJU

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

For the presidentship of the Madras Legislative Council, nomination papers were filed this noon at the Secretariat. The Justice Party has nominated Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair and the Congress Party has nominated Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. It is expected that the Independents will support the Congress candidate, as two Ministers are signatories to one of the nomination papers of Mr. Narasimharaju.—Free Press.

UNITED MUSLIM PARTY.

EFFORTS PROVE ABORTIVE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

There was a meeting of some of the Muslim members of the Bengal Legislative Council on Sunday afternoon at the house of the Hon. Nawab Ali Choudhury to consider what steps should be taken to form a united Muslim Party with a view to work the Reforms. Besides Sir Abdur Rahim, Nawab of Dacca, Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, and Mr. Altaf Ali, a few others attended the meeting. The Nawab of Dacca suggested that the leaders of the three Muslim parties with a non-party man as President should be asked to consider the question. But as this proposal was not acceptable to Sir Abdur Rahim and his supporters, the meeting ended without coming to any decision.—F. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL SWARAJ PARTY

MR. SEN GUPTA APPOINTED LEADER.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

At a meeting of the Swarajist members of the Bengal Council held at Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's place yesterday, Mr. Sen Gupta was elected leader, Dr. B. C. Roy, deputy leader, and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Secretary and Chief Whip of the Party in the Council.—F. P.

ARVI HINDU-MUSLIM CASE.

ACCUSED GET HEAVY SENTENCES.

WARDHA, Dec. 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the notorious Hindu-Moslem case of Arvi. The following sentences were passed. Dr. Mehariit is given transportation for life. Mr. Uttarasingh 5 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25,000, Mr. Basagar Rao 5 years simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 25,000, Sarju, Subyabhan, Maroti and Barkia 7 years rigorous imprisonment each, Chandra 7 years simple Jalit, Ambade, Ganpati Mhali, Chindhia and Ramchandra Halwai 4 years rigorous imprisonment each. Only Nathu and Narayan have been acquitted. Baswantrao is 60 years old. Ambade, Meharit and Jalit are prominent congress workers. Jalit has been Secretary of the Arvi Taluka Congress Committee.—A. P.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA

MEETING DISTURBED BY MAHOMEDANS.

BARISAL, Dec. 13.

Excitement and uproar marked a crowded meeting of Mahomedans which was held yesterday to discuss the situation in connection with the Satyagraha movement at Patuakhali. Some Hindus who were present took exception to the challenge asking Swami Biswananda to argue the question with Mahomedan religious heads. There was considerable commotion and the meeting had to be suspended for a time. The Superintendent of Police, Subdivisional Officer and a Deputy Magistrate soon arrived and were followed by a number of armed police in charge of the additional superintendent. The meeting concluded after passing several resolutions one of which related to the question of music before mosques.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Messages have been received from the interior stating that cholera in an epidemic form has broken out in Noakhali, Bakarganj, Chittagong and a few other districts of the Bengal Presidency.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AT GENEVA.

QUESTION OF INTER-ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Geneva.—The final meeting of the Foreign Ministers represented at the present session of the Council of the League has reached an Agreement on the following points. January 31st next has been chosen as the date for the cessation of an Inter-Allied Military Commission but in the interval, the Commission will examine fresh proposals to be submitted by Germany for the purpose of satisfying the two Allied demands relating to Germany's fortifications on the Eastern frontier, and export of war material from Germany.

Meanwhile, the German Government has undertaken to suspend all military works on the Eastern frontier. Furthermore, if the Control Commission and German delegates fail to reach an agreement, the Investigating Commission of the League will be informed of the developments by the Council of the League until the Commission formally assumes functions on January 31st. The Agreement also provides that as from January 31st, Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles by which Germany undertakes to facilitate by every means any investigations desired by the Council of the League will be applied in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Council.

If on January 31st, contrary to expectation, an amicable agreement has not been reached between the Allies and Germany, questions pending will be submitted to the Council of the League. Each Government represented on the Ambassadors' Conference will be permitted to attach to its Embassy in Berlin, an expert authorised to reach agreement with competent German authorities on all disputed questions.—Reuter.

GENEVA AGREEMENT.

FRENCH PRESS NERVOUS

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Agreement reached at Geneva is generally welcomed in the Allied Capitals.

The "Times" regards the step as a logical development of the Locarno Pact and says the real significance of the decisions lies in the Allied recognition that pinpricks will not restrain Germany from again becoming a strong military power, if she so wills.

Some of the Paris newspapers wipe wistful eye over the approaching demise of the Allied Military Control Mission and still reflect lingering doubts. But it is usually felt that the decisions taken will cut short the irritating controversy which has been going on for several years.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIUM MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Brussels.—Foreign Minister, M. Vandervelde in an interview on his return from Geneva says that Germany had claimed the right to construct fortifications in East Prussia.—Reuter's Special.

REPLACING ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL IN GERMANY.

BRIAND'S REPORT TO FRENCH GOVT

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The point which is holding up Geneva discussions is the date for replacing the Allied Military Control in Germany by League supervision. Reuters Paris correspondent states that a message from Geneva says that after yesterday's discussions, M. Briand returned to his hotel where he received the French Government's reply to his report in which he had pointed out that his Allied colleagues considered that the pourparlers for fixing the date referred to the above, had advanced too far to permit of their adjournment till the Ambassadors' Council and the Reich had agreed on the questions of fortifications in East Prussia and the manufacture of war material. On the contrary, his Allied colleagues agreed that the date should be fixed at Geneva at the beginning of the present session while any controversial points between the Reich and the Ambassador's Council should be submitted to the Hague Court.

The Nature of the French Government's reply is not at present known.—Reuter.

EXECUTION OF PEACE TREATIES.

APPOINTMENTS ON INVESTIGATION COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Geneva.—The Council of the League has approved of the following officers as Chairmen of the Commissions of Investigation in connection with the execution of military, naval and air clauses of the Peace Treaties:—For Germany, General Baratier (France); for Austria, General Marietti; for Bulgaria, a superior officer of the Dutch Army not yet named; for Hungary, General Bonham Carter. Appointments date respectively from the termination of the present appointments which expire in January and February next.—Reuter.

M. C. C. WIN BY INNINGS AND 117 RUNS.

PRESIDENCY TEAM'S COLLAPSE.

KALAPESI'S FINE STAND.

M. C. C.	..	..	1st Innings	435
PRESIDENCY.	..	..	,, ,,	115
,,	..	..	2nd Innings	203

The final day of the match between the M. C. C. and the Bombay Presidency brought the former a brilliant victory by an innings and 117 runs.

Dull batting marked the play in the morning, but when Travers and Kalapesi got together after lunch, the game brightened up considerably.

Out of a total of 203 runs Kalapesi contributed 77 and Travers and Jamsedji 41 each. Both played in appropriate style. Boyes excelled himself with some brilliant fielding.

SECOND INNINGS CLOSED FOR 203.

As was expected the third and final day of the match between the M.C.C. and the Bombay Presidency brought the former a great victory by an innings and odd runs. We should certainly have liked to have seen the Presidency team do better, but as before the visitors' bowling and fielding proved an irresistible force and our men were disposed of for 203 runs leaving the M.C.C. winners by an innings and 117 runs.

Jamshedji and Colah, the overnight batsmen resumed batting on Monday morning, but after 21 runs had been added to score, the former was dismissed by Boyes who brought off a good catch.

Jamsedji had played a splendid innings which lasted two hours and forty-five minutes, and though he scored only 31 runs this was a valuable contribution to his side. Jamshedji cannot be called a good batsman, but he does know how to keep his wicket intact, and that modest little leg stroke, which he exploits, brings him a boundary now and then.

His fielding, too, has been very good, and there is no doubt that Jamsedji is on the way to become a fine all-rounder. Kalapesi and Colah carried the score to 84 when the latter was dismissed, and then there came a partnership which looked as though it could last and force a draw. Vajifdar and Kalapesi stayed together until the lunch interval. It is true that the cricket was painfully dull, but the batsmen's tactics were justified by the circumstances. Both received lives as the result of dropped catches, Kalapesi, especially, getting off lightly. He skied an easy one near the wicket but Dolphin and Boyes collided and between them dropped the catch. After lunch, however, Vajifdar was dismissed by a magnificent one-hand catch by Boyes. Godambe and Meyer did not stay long, but the advent of Travers brought about a refreshing change. The skipper faced the attack fearlessly and began punishing the bowlers in no uncertain manner. Infused with the same spirit, Kalapesi also began smiting, and the score began to mount at a great rate. Shortly after the dismissal of Travers, the innings came to a close. Kalapesi deserves great praise for his innings of 77 runs. Beginning in a shaky manner, he was lucky to be spared. This caused him to be over cautious in the morning. But after lunch he brightened up considerably and gave a fine exhibition of hard hitting. His partnership with Travers provided the brightest play in the two innings of the Presidency.

In discussing the other side, first must be menitoned Boyes. His fielding was of a standard never witnessed here before. Every ball was anticipated, picked up and returned in a manner which was really marvellous, combined with this he held two splendid catches, the second of which would have been impossible for any other man.

Despite the fact that some easy catches were dropped the fielding of the side was excellent and no runs were given away. Earle, in chasing a hard drive, aggravated a former sprain and had to retire in the morning, while Dolphin, the wicket-keeper, was unable to continue after lunch his position being occupied by Parsons. Gilligan, with an analysis of 3 wickets for 25 runs was the most successful bowler. As soon as he came on to bowl he met with immediate success, three wickets falling to him. By the fall of the third he had only conceded five runs which had been obtained by two scoring strokes. On this occasion he bowled slower than usual, relying mainly on his length, and this had the desired effect.

In resuming the Presidency second innings on Monday morning Jamsedji faced Wyatt who began bowling from the pavilion end. The over resulted in a maiden and Colah at the other end played out another maiden from Geary. In Wyatt's next over the left hander pulled the ball to leg for four and played out the rest of the over. Colah now took a hand and after driving Geary to the mid off boundary, pulled him to leg for four.

JAMSEDJI CAUGHT.

Wyatt conceded a single to Jamsedji, who obtained another off the other bowler. The rest of the over was unproductive, and Wyatt then sent down a maiden over to Jamsedji. Colah took a single by glancing Geary to leg. Runs came in steadily till at 62 Astill relieved Wyatt at the Gymkhana end and his third ball dismissed Jamsedji who was held by Boyes at short leg (62—3—31) Jamsedji had been batting for two and three quarter hours. Kalapesi succeeded him and opened his account by lifting Geary to the long boundary Colah repeated the stroke, Earle saving the boundary and allowing only three runs, but in doing this he aggravated a former sprain and had to retire, Mercer taking his place. Kalapesi lifted Astill to the on-boundary and a single by Colah off the same bowler caused 80 to appear. Tate had taken on from the police-court end and in his second over was sent by Kalapesi to the square boundary with a risky shot. In the next over Colah lifted Astill to mid-on where he was held by Gilligan (84—4—27) Vajifdar came out to replace him at the crease and played out the over. The M. C. C. skipper now put Boyes on to bowl in place of Tate, his first over resulting in a maiden. Vajifdar began his account with a single stolen from Astill and at the other end he faced a maiden over from the left-hander. Kalapesi, by playing back to Astill pulled him to the leg boundary twice in the next over. An over-pitched delivery from Boyes was driven hard to long off by Vajifdar for a single.

DROPPED CATCHES.

After some dull play, Kalapesi hoisted the century with a hook to the leg boundary off Boyes, and in the same over four more runs were scored as the result of a bye. The rate of scoring had been very slow, the century having taken the batsman three hours and a quarter to compile. In Astill's next over Kalapesi received an easy life near the wicket, his score being 28 at that time. The ball had been skied on account of the left-hander mistiming his stroke, but Boyes and Dolphin collided in their attempt to get it, and in the end the catch was dropped. Shortly after this Vajifdar returned a easy one to Astil who, however, failed to hold it. At the end of the over Vajifdar changed his bat. At this stage the batting was extremely dull and unenterprising, and when Kalapesi relieved the monotony by hitting Astill out of the ground he received hearty applause. A stolen single caused 120 to appear on the board.

A STUBBORN PARTNERSHIP.

Vajifdar chopped Astill nicely into the gully for a trio and Kalapesi drove him to the screen for a single Wyatt was fielding very well and by hard sprinting saved many a certain boundary. Geary came on again at the north end and it was noticeable that he had eight men fielding behind the wicket. His first over was a maiden but in the next he was cut for a single by Vajifdar, and then driven straight to the screen by the left-hander. Gilligan relieved Astill at the pavilion end and Vajifdar drove him past cover for a single, Kalapesi playing out the over. Geary sent down a maiden over and Gilligan conceded a single to Kalapesi. The lunch interval arrived with the score board reading 134 runs for 4 wickets, Kalapesi and Vajifdar being unbeaten with 46 and 11 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH

A MAGNIFICENT CATCH.

Gilligan led his men out into the field punctually after lunch. Dolphin could not continue in his capacity of wicket keeper and Parsons took up his post behind the sticks, Chichester Constable fielding in his stead. Astill began bowling to Vajifdar his first over producing one run as the result of a bye. At the other, end Gilligan took on and in his first over Vajifdar lifted the ball hard to mid-off where Boyes sprang fully three feet off the ground to bring off a magnificent one-hand catch. (136-5-11) Godambe succeeded him and Kalapesi raised his own score to 50 with a fine boundary hit to the screens. In Astill's next over Kalapesi hit two successive fours, and Godambe hoisted 150 by snicking Gilligan to the boundary,

(Continued on next page.)

ELECTIONS IN INDIA

PARLIAMENT FAVOURABLY IMPRESSED.

EARLY APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The political correspondent of the "Englishman" wiring from London on December 12th says that there is a widespread disposition in political circles at Westminister to regard the result of the elections in India, as a definite setback for the Swarajist movement notwithstanding the failure to dislodge the extremists in Bengal. The consequence may very well be the decision to appoint a royal commission earlier than 1929, indeed earlier than any date contemplated a few weeks ago. It is pointed out that Lord Birkenhead on every possible occasion when speaking on Indian affairs has left the door wide open for anything like real demonstration of responsivism and the result of elections may be interpreted in that sense. Probably a good deal will depend on Earl Winterton's confidential reports from India on the situation.—A. P.

CHOTA NAGPUR RETURNS CONGRESSMAN.

PATNA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Ramnarain Singh (Congress) has been declared elected to the Assembly from Chota Nagpur Division defeating Rai Bahadur Gopikrishna and the Raja of Rauka. This brings the number of Congress candidates elected to the Assembly from this province to eight.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES AND SKINS

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association has addressed the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, submitting that the resolution passed by the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce recommending the removal of export duty on hides and skins if given effect to will seriously injure the tanning industry of the country and requesting that Government must not be guided by that resolution.

The Association further requests that Government will be pleased not only to retain the present duty but to increase it to 15 per cent. or at least ten per cent. at the earliest opportunity thus "encouraging and protecting a well-deserving and important industry of the country which is purely national in the sense that it is entirely financed and controlled by In[illegible]—A. P.

GAUHATI CONGRESS

The Secretary, Reception Committee of the 41st Indian National Congress writes as follows:—

In view of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Reception Committee, 41st Indian National Congress, Gauhati, under instructions from the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee according to a resolution of the Working Commttee of the A. I. C. C. raising the Delegation Fee to Rs. 10, the Reception Commitee has decided to reduce Delegates' accommodation fee to Rs. 4 from Rs. 6 fixed previously and notified in the Reception Committee Bulletins.

Reception Committee members requiring accomodation in the Congress Camps will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 only for the National Week.

Lady Visitors' (ordinary) Entry fee has been reduced to Rs. 5 on the opening day from Rs. 10 as notified in the last Bulletin. No distinction between boys and girls will be made as regards admittance on Half Tickets. Boys and girls above five years and upto 12 years of age will be admitted on Half-Tickets.

The Assam-Bengal Railway authorities have kindly consented to arrange special trains between Gauhati and Pandu and to add carriages to trains running from Tinsukia to Pandughat flag station.

A. I. C. C OFFICE IN GAUHATI

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee informs the Associated Press that he with the Under-Secretary and necessary members of the staff will shortly proceed to Gauhati for the Congress session and the All-India Congress Committee office will open at Gauhati on the 19th instant and all urgent communications intended for the General Secretary should until further notice be addressed to the A.I.C.C. office, care of the Congress Reception Committee. Routine correspondence should be sent however, to the permanent address. The Report of the Cawnpore Congress has just been published by the General Secretary and copies can be had from the All-India Congress Committee Office both at Gauhati and at Madras at Rs. 1/8 each.—A. P.

OFFICIAL RED-TAPISM

GAUHATI, Dec. 13.

The Commissioner of Assam Valley, it is understood, has declined to permit the use of two rooms in the Circuit House at Gauhati on a requisition of Mr. Phookan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, for accommodating Mr. Patrick Lawrence M.P., and Mrs. Lawrence during the Congress Session. Out of 150 seats fixed by the Reception Committee for Press representatives in the Congress Pavalion, 93 seats have been booked already.—F. P.

UNITED PARTY IN COUNCIL.

MR. LALJEE NARANJEE'S MOVE.

SWARAJIST MEMBERS' ATTITUDE

Mr. Laljee Naranjee, who is making an attempt to bring together as comprehensive a group of members as possible and not to exclude any section of members who are working on national lines interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" confirmed the statement published in yesterday's "Chronicle" regarding the approval of Messrs. Nariman and Ginwalla. Mr. Lalji said that Mr. Ginwalla whole-heartedly supported his (Mr. Lalji's) move to bring together all the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council in one United Opposition Party. Mr. Nariman, also, it appears, had expressed his general sympathy.

MR. NARIMAN'S EXPLANATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a statement that "Messrs Nariman and Ginwalla have blessed Mr. Lalji's movement" appearing in your to-day's editorial "The Herald Exposed," I shall thank you to publish the following explanation, with a view to clear any possible misunderstanding on this important subject. It is not true that I have expressed any general approval or otherwise of Mr. Lalji Naranji's proposed constitution to form a new Party, I have only expressed a desire to meet and discuss any proposals, coming from any responsible member for a combination of parties to form an effective opposition to the Government, but at the same time I have made my position clear that Swarajists will never agree to join any party or combination of parties that may result in committing a breach of their principles or pledges. The separate identity of the Swaraj Party, whatever its number, must be maintained and the pledges given to the Electorate before the election will be scrupulously maintained at all costs. In this respect, I have also warned some of my Swarajist colleagues, who seem to be over enthusiastic on this subject, that we should be very careful not to commit ourselves to any proposals of such a nature unless we are absolutely assured that no such breach of our party obligations is involved I have also made it clear that as soon as any of the organisers or members of this New Party accepts Ministership and attempts to convert the party into a Ministerial Party, then all the members of the Swaraj Party will instantly resign. It is necessary to state this definitely and clearly beforehand so that H. E. the Gracious Donor of the gift of Ministership may not make a false and misleading estimate of the possible strength and following of the anxiously-awaiting and aspiring receiver.

In this connection I may also state that neither myself nor any other member of the Swaraj Party has a right to accept any proposals affecting the Party as a whole unless and until all the members have been consulted and their views obtained and without such a formal consideration by the Party no definite final step will be taken.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MUSLIM LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Messrs. Mahomed Ismail and P. C. Abdur Rashid write to say they are much surprised to read Mr. Abdus Salim's letter published in our issue of 8th inst. and fully support the claim of Mr. Peerbhoy as the chosen representative of the Muslim labourers. Mr. Peerbhoy was elected at a public meeting of the Muslim labourers' of Dharavi to whom he has endeared himself by running a school at his own expense for educating them.

Quari Sahib contests the suitability of Mr. Syed Munwar as the Labour representative as whatever work he has to his credit was only done as an employee of the Social Service League which he says is mainly a Hindu organisation.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

"Yadullehi" appeals to the president of the Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam not to slacken his activities till Dr. Ketkar has actually carried out his promise to delete all obnoxious passages regarding the Prophet.

MASTER'S TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

"A Parent" regrets that the authorities of this school have not chosen to tender any explanation regarding a previous letter published in this paper and complains that they have also not rendered proper accounts of money collected from the students for the benefit of the Jashan Committee who send teachers for imparting religious instruction to the Parsi students.

CORONER'S INQUESTS

"S. V. J." points out the necessity of holding prompt enquiries into deaths resulting from accidents in view of the religious scruples of many people. He complains that the Coroner in one case held an enquiry nearly twenty-four hours after the accidental death of an unfortunate girl aged 7 of a respectable Hindu family.

BUSH FIRE FATALITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Sidney.—Six fatalities have occurred in New South Wales and bushfires devastation continues in several districts. The town of Adelong is directly in the path of rapidly approaching flames.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Sydney.—Bush fires are now reported to be mostly under control. Fires have been most serious for twenty years and many small farmers have lost everything. One man was burned to death and two are missing.—Reuter.

M. C. C. WIN BY INNINGS AND 117 RUNS.

(Continued from previous page).

but he did not survive the over as he was bowled when playing back to a fizzer which came off the pitch at a great pace. (152-6-4) Meyer filled his place at the crease. Kalapesi put Astill away to leg for a couple and followed this with a stinging drive to the screens. Boyes came in for applause with some splendid fielding. Gilligan, who was bowling slower than usual, was proving to be very effective. In nibbling at him Meyer found himself safely held by Geary in the slips. (158-7-0) Gilligan had taken three wickets at a cost of five runs these being scored as the result of two strokes.

BRIGHT CRICKET.

Travers, the next man in, opened cautiously with a single, and then Kalapesi raised his own score to 70 with a hefty boundary hit. Gilligan sent down a maiden over to Travers. After Kalapesi had scored a quiet single off Astill, Travers banged the next ball into the country, Wyatt fielding the ball for a single. Three singles gave place to a fine low hit to the screen for four by Travers. Travers crossed over with a single and after he had put Gilligan away to leg for a brace he banged a no-ball for four and hoisted 190 with a glance to the fine boundary. The skipper stole the next over with a single, smacked Astill for two, and then hit the screen with a hard drive. He again stole the next over hoisted the second century by hitting for three Boyes who had come on at the Bori Bunder end. Kalapesi turned the slow bowler to leg for a single but the next ball proved fatal to Travers, Geary holding a low catch in slips (202-8-31) Travers had played fearless and forceful cricket in collecting his runs, and had brightened up the game considerably by his career at the wicket. Howlett joined Kalapesi but the innings camee to an end when the latter was clean bowled by Boyes (203-9-77) Kapadia, as before, was unable to bat. Thus the M. C. C. had won the match by an innings and 117 runs.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (2nd Innings).	
R. J. Jamsedji, c. Boyes, b Astill	21
S. G. Rasool, b Wyatt ..	6
L. P. Jai, b Geary ..	1
S. H. Colah, c Gilligan, b Astill ..	27
B. K. Kalapesi, b Boyes ..	77
H. J. Vajifdar, c Boyes, b Gilligan ..	11
S. R. Godambe, b Gilligan ..	4
R. J. O. Meyer, c Geary, b Gilligan ..	0
F. G. Travers, c Geary, b Boyes ..	31
B. Howlett, not out ..	0
B. Kapadia, did not bat ..	0
Extras ..	15
Total ..	203

ALL-INDIA XI.

TO MEET M. C. C. ON THURSDAY

The following selections were made last night to form the All-India XI, who will meet the M.C.C. on Thursday, 16th.

(1) Col. Mistry (Captain)
(2) Vithal
(3) Naidu
(4) Jai
(5) Ramji
(6) Navle
(7) Nazir Ali
(8) Vazir Ali
(9) Colah
(10) Godambe
(11) Jamsetji

RESERVES.

(1) Deodhar
(2) Vajifdar
(3) Kapadia, D. K.

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY

(Continued from column 6).

resistance injured the souls of the Russian Socialists themselves.

Not by Violence.

One has to admit that the attempt to destroy Capitalism at one blow meant that the Socialists had to crush their enemies or be crushed themselves. But many of the men they were compelled to crush were fighting for their principles, and no man can use violence on people who are obeying their own consciences without doing injury to his own soul. British Socialists know that we cannot establish real Socialism by force of arms. We are Socialists because we think that Socialism will extend liberty and not restrict it. The very poor are not free. And the rich are even less free. They are the slaves of their wealth. Our Socialism in fact is built on political democracy, which means that what the majority wish or consent to must be done. That involves some compulsion of course. All laws do. We don't allow a man to wash his hands in a tank of water used for drinking.

The Real Remedy.

But we think that if we plan our Socialist laws wisely no one with a good conscience is likely to break them. The chief of these laws will transfer the ownership of land and the more organised kinds of capital to the public, to the nation or to the municipality for example. In my next and last article I shall explain how we propose to begin. Meanwhile two points should be made clear. A mine owner who thinks Socialism wicked would find it impossible to resist a law that transferred his mine to the State except by using violence to his fellow citizens, a thing only criminals ever do in this country. So that resistance in principle would in practice be impossible. And also we hope even the rich will begin to feel, as they see the burden of poverty lifting from those whom religion teaches to be their brothers, that they would have better consciences if they had no more property than they could use, whether in land or houses or clothes, if they could claim that their own comforts were got at the cost of no other man's loss or suffering, and if they themselves were giving, in work or in service, as much in value as the goods and services they were receiving.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION.

"PIONEERS'" COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

Commenting on the criticism in the Indian edited press on the European Association's resolution on the future constitution, The "Pioneer" says it is true that the mover of the resolution at Cawnpore endeavoured to throw out a few ideas of his own on the subject of future constitution. He did that avowedly with no pretension to possession of crystallised views but solely with the object of stimulating discussion and facilitating the formation of opinions on the best way of educating his community in the actualities of the constitutional problem.

Mr. Gavin Jones in trying to discover whether Indian co-operation could be sought was partly actuated by a desire to obtain from his community that political knowledge in which it still shows itself to be at times deficant. He recognised that in some quarters such attempt would be misinterpreted. Such offer of co-operation would be rejected with consumely. He has been proved to be right in that estimate.

THE BRITISH ELEMENT.

But it may be asked whether better minds in Indian politics are content to allow suspicion-mongers and sowers of discord to misrepresent confidence which Indian people as a whole place in European comradeship. The British in India made possible the birth of the idea of an Indian nation of which the British element, small though it be, is an integral and vital part. On that unshakable basis the British in India claim privilege of assisting in bearing the responsibilities of the future. In that spirit, and no other, did the Cawnpore Conference speak.—A. P.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN DHOLKA.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

The Secretary of the Dholka Taluka Congress Committee, under instructions from the President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, visited several villages in the Taluka to investigate into crop conditions. In the course of his report, a copy of which was forwarded to the Collector, it was shown that there is failure of Kharif crops in most villages and also Rabi crops mostly destroyed by insects; only in some villages situated on Nalkantho, paddy crops are reported to be fairly satisfactory.—Free Press.

FINED FOR INFRINGING ENTERTAINMENT TAX RULES.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

Professor Malkani of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya and President of the Youth Week which was celebrated here lately, has been fined by the City Magistrate Rs. four for infringing the provision of Entertainment Tax, by not affixing Goverynment stamps on dual kinds of tickets that were issued for the performances during the Week. He paid up the fine immediately in the Court.—Free Press.

S. S. LIENSHING SINKS.

ORTY CHINESE PASSENGERS MISSING

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Shanghai.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's vessel Lienshing from Tientsin struck rocks sixty-four miles from Shanghai early in the morning and sank within an hour. Women and children were taken off in the ship's lifeboats, but many other passengers were thrown into the water from which the Ellerman liner "Colorado" rescued most of them. All foreign officers and passengers of the Lienshing were saved but forty out of one hundred and fifty Chinese passengers are missing.—Reuter.

SIR W. JOYNSON HICKS'S ILLNESS.

CHAMBERLAIN TO TAKE OVER HIS DUTIES.

RUGBY, Dec. 13.

Sir Austen Chamberlain will this week take over the duties of Home Secretary from Sir William Joynson Hicks whose illness will probably prevent him from resuming work until early next year.—B. O. W.

BRITISH PROFESSOR'S NEW DISCOVERY.

SYNTHESIS OF THYROXIN.

RUGBY, Dec. 13.

The "Observer's" scientific correspondent states that two British professor, Doctors Harington of the Universitf College Hospital and Barger of Edinburgh, have produced a synthesis of thyroxin, the hormone produced by the thyroid gland. The "Observer" says the discovery marks a great advance in biochemistry for which chemists throughout the world have searched for many years.—B. O. W.

JAPANESE EMBASSY BURGLED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Berlin.—Burglars entered the Japanese Embassy and stole from the Ambassador's bedroom Nogoaka's passport, gold cigarette case, furcoat, sixteen-hundred marks and other valuables.—Reuter's Special.

Toulouse.—Maoris beat the selected Pyrenees team by nine points to eight.—Reuter's Special.

THE INIQUITOUS POLL-TAX

SULTAN'S DISREGARD OF TREATIES

MR. DESAI'S MEMORIAL TO INDIAN GOVT.

BROACH, Dec. 12.

Under the authority of the Indian Citizens' Association, Mombasa, Kenya Colony, Mr. D. B. Desai, formerly of Kenya, has submitted a long representation to the Government of India, on the subject of the new Poll Tax on Indians in that Colony. The Nai-Native Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance 1926 has increased the tax from £1|10 to £2|10. The Tax Mr. Desai contends is both unjust and bad, as the Ordinance was first passed in 1922, when there was no Indian representative in the Legislative Council of the Colony and therefore it went against the political maxim "no taxation without representation." Mr. Desai further states that according to a treaty between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the British Government it was agreed, that no fresh taxation excepting those mentioned in the treaty could be levied without previous sanction of the Sultan in the 10 mile coastal strip for which Kenya Colony is paying an annual rent to the Sultan. It is believed, says Mr. Desai, no such previous sanction was obtained in the case of increase in the Poll Tax, which applies also to the residents in the coastal strip referred to.

Mr. Desai then goes on to cite many instances of discrimination against Asiaties and quotes from the speech of Hon. Mr. T. J. O'Shea in Kenya Legislative Council, in justification of the Poll Tax.

Mr. Desai finally urges Government of India to take up the case of Indians in Kenya immediately before the tax comes into force from January 1st next.—A. P.

POLL TAX ORDINANCE

HARASSING INDIAN SETTLERS.

DELHI, December 13.

Mr. D. B. Desai who has spent a considerable time in Kenya Colony in the course a letter to the Commerce Department, Government of India, draws attention to what he calls unjust taxation on Indian settlers with a view to harass and oust them. He describes how non-native poll tax ordinance passed by the Government of British East Africa levied a tax of R15 per head and through the change of that country's currency it developed to thirty shillings making an increase of 50 per cent. An amendment made this year to the original ordinance now raises the tax by one pound more. This new taxation is levied for providing educational facilities. But Mr. Desai complains that the Government of Kenya seem to have forgotten that from the beginning till now they have spent considerably heavy sums for the purposes of education of European children, neglecting the education of Indian children. He considers the new taxation to be inequitable and unjust. Quoting from the minority report submitted by two Indian nominated members to the Kenya Legislative Council he points out that £52,000 were spent for educational purposes out of which for the education of Europeans were £33,000 for 950 children or £33 17s. per head and for Indians £20,000 for 2,318 children or £8 12s. per head. He further quotes that this sum of 52,000 was raised as under spirits, wines and champagnes £32,500, domestic servants £7,000 (for Europeans only) and poll cess £12,000 (from Indians only). Finally he says that if action for cancellation of the new tax is not taken forthwith, the Kenya Government will collect the tax from the 1st of January and once collected it will be difficult to remove it.—A. P.

EUROPEAN GIRL SHOT BY SOLDIER

SEQUEL TO LOVE'S LABOUR LOST

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The "Madras Mail's" Secunderabad correspondent telegraphs that a shocking attempt, it is alleged, was made last night on the life of a European girl named Miss Duckworth by Private Eaton of the Royal Regiment. Information gathered from the police shows that Miss Duckworth employed as a governess by Mrs. Devlin was at dinner with Mrs. Devlin and Mrs. Mogill at about 9/30 last night when three shots rang out in quick succession from darkness outside, all shots hitting the girl. All the three shots were alleged to have been fired by Private Eaton from a six chambered revolver. The motive for this attempt is said to be jealousy on the part of Private Eaton who had been engaged to be married to Miss Duckworth but was subsequently given up by Miss Duckworth. Miss Duckworth is laying in hospital in a precarious condition and Eaton has been arrested and handed over to the military police.—A. P.

Three wholesale dealers of tobacco in Quilon have filed suits in Quilon District Court claiming Rs. 14,000 as damages against the Government of Travancore. The claim is based on alleged illegal act of the Government decreasing the standard of weight and thus increasing duty on tobacco.—F. P.

WANTED A NOTATION SYSTEM.

FIRST MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL MUSIC CONFERENCE.

DR. V. N. BHAJEKAR'S ADDRESS.

The preliminary sitting of the first Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference was held on Sunday evening at the Marvadi Vidyalaya, Dr. V. N. Bhajekar presiding. There was a large attendance of musical experts and men and women interested in the art of music. A prayer-song very melodiously sung by a girl of ten marked a happy augury for the conference.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

Professor Kesharrao Datar, the chairman of the Reception Committee, laid emphasis on the necessity of propaganda for making the art of music, popular among the masses. Relating the circumstances that had led to the convening of the provincial Conference, he added that unsparing labours and ever-increasing enthusiasm were required to instil in the minds of masses the very essense of the art.

HIGH TIME FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY.

Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, the President of the Conference described himself as an enthusiastic lover of music though he was not versed in the technique of the art. He deplored the attitude of apathy with which the fine art like music, was regarded by the people of India. Proceeding he emphasized that it was high time that some scholars ought to devote their time to the Scientific Study of the art.

LOKASHRAYA, THE ONLY REMEDY.

Continuing Dr. Bhajekar observed that in olden times the art of music was very generously subsidized by the Kings and rich men of India. In fact the art had almost become the monopoly of those big men. But in the course of time, music lost 'Rajashraya's and had to fall on evil days. However the speaker was glad to see that modern India was roused to the consciousness of the art which could now thrive on 'Lokashraya' and revert once more to its original splendours and glory.

MUSIC INDIVIDUALITY OF A NATION.

Dr. Bhajekar asserted that the Western Music could never be the music of Hindustan. Music was the individuality of a nation. The speaker added that the study of music was spontaneous and began from the very childhood. The singing of lullabies by a mother gave the first lesson of music to a child in the cradle. Besides music was very orthodox perhaps next only to religion, and could not admit of any fundamental charges.

EASTERN MUSIC VS. WESTERN MUSIC

Dilating upon the characteristic differences of the Western and Eastern systems of music, Dr. Bhajekar observed that the music of the East was developing towards melody while the music of the West was developing towards harmony. It was his considered opinion that very few Indians could get interested in Western Music.

FACULTY OF MUSIC.

The speaker then dwelt at length on the necessity of introducing a Faculty of Music in the University programme. In his opinion the Bombay University should establish a Faculty of Fine Arts, including of course music. Allahabad University had adopted the plan and a great musical academy had been started at Lucknow.

GANDHARWA-MAHA-VIDYALAYA.

Eulogising the services rendered to the art of music by the G. M. Vidyalaya, Dr. Bhajekars paid a glowing tribute to the founder of that institution, calling him "The pillar of Indian Music". The revival of the art of music in modern times was, in India, particularly due to the efforts of the Vidyalaya.

Mr. Kalyanrai G. Ghoda, the late honorary Secretary of the G. M. Vidyalaya, then spoke at length on the work of the Vidyalaya since its inception. He drew a very optimistic picture of the situation.

INDIAN NOTATION SYSTEM.

Shriman-Pandit Vishnu Digamber, made a vigorous speech in Hindi on the need of Notation System in India. The art of music, he proceeded, had greatly suffered owing to the lack of that system with the ancient musicians of India. 'Samaveda' was the only written document that treated the system of Notation and it was thousands of years old. Pandit Paluskar concluded by saying that the revival of the art of music would not be complete in India unless a perfect system of Notation was introduced.

Prof. B. R. Deodhar then made a short speech on 'the art of teaching music.' The singing of 'Bande Mataram' by Pandit Vishnu Digamber in his high-pitched melodious voice, brought the proceedings of the Conference to a successful close.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

The Northern portion of Western disturbance passed away Eastwards after giving nearly general rain or snow over Simla and Kumaon Hill. Southern portion moved rapidly and is now over Northeast India.

Light local rain fell in Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

Chief amounts:—Jalpaiguri half inch, and Port Blair two.

Temperature is above normal from Hyderabad to South Bengal. A fresh Western disturbance is entering Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Extension in Assam and local falls in Baluchistan.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Behar and Orissa returned from his Orissa tour this morning.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS OF MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

SUGGESTIONS TO GAUHATI CONGRESS

The following resolutions were passed in the Annual General Meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held at Nasik:—

(1) "This meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee requests the Subjects Committee of the Gauhati Congress to accept the policy of Responsive Co-operation in Central and Povincial Legislatures of the country.

(2) With a view to widen further the doors of the Congress and to bring about unification of all political parties in the country, this meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee requests the Subjects Committee so to alter the Congress Constitution as to substitute the wear of Swadeshi cloth in place of Khaddar.

(3) This meeting of the M. P. C. C. requests the Subjects Committee to amend the Congress Constitution so as to raise the delegation fee from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

(4) With a view to give representation to all the Congress provinces on the Working Committee, this meeting of the M.P.C.C. requests that the following be substituted for Art. XXIV of the Congress constitution.

'The Working Committee of the Congress shall consist of the President, General Secretaries, Treasurers and twenty other members representing the twenty Congress Provinces, and elected by the All-India Congress Committee members of the respective Provincial Congress Committees; and it shall be the Executive Body of the All-India Congress.' "

DISMISSAL OF WORKERS.

PETTY EXCUSES BROUGHT FORWARD

Mr. Jhabwalla, the Hon. Secretary of the Central Labour Board complains as follows:

"Of late several cases of wrongful dismissal or poor workmen have been brought to our notice and it is with the object of showing both to the public and the Government how wrongful such dismissals are, that it has been found necessary to communicate to the press.

Unemployment being rife, the poor working men have a very serious situation to face. Absence in any firm, therefore, is considered to be intolerable. Without paying any attention whatsoever, the employee who may in the past have rendered faithful and long service, is dismissed on the spot. Sickness due to various circumstances, such as poverty, bad housing condition and others, is also not pardonable and the punishment, unfortunately, is immediate dismissal. I agree that for the sake of discipline the guilty party may be punished for absenteeism, but such punishment should certainly not be dismissal on the spot.

"Again the conditions of employment are very bad, many of the jobbers, chargemen, and such other petty officials being in league with one another. It is of great importance that in cases where sickness or any other personal or domestic calamity is proved, the employees should not be at least dismissed on the spot which action on the part of employers simply adds to the number of the present unemployed people in the town.

OUT TO BREAK CASTE.

ZAT-PAT TORAK MANDAL CONFERENCE.

At the annual Conference of the Zat-Pat Torak Mandal, held recently at Lahore impressive speeches were made about the evils of caste barriers. One of the resolutions passed exhorted young men and women to marry outside their own caste, in spite of the obstacles in the way, as an effective means to liberate the Hindu Society from the bonds such a baneful system. Another resolution appealed for co-operation in the Mandal's fight to break caste.

The third resolution said that in the opinion of the Conference "the steps taken by the Arya Samaj up till now in the directions of breaking the caste system are neither sufficient nor satisfactory" and exhorted the Samaj to elect only such members who believeyd in this, as its office-bearers.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The Exhibition will be open from Friday, the 18th February, until Sunday, the 27th both days included. Work submitted for exhibition must be the 'bona fide' work of the exhibitor, and Original Copies are not admissible. It must not have been shown at any previous Exhibition held by the Society.

Works done under regular tuition, i.e., in a studio class, is not admissible for competition. The Committee reserve to themselves entire discretion in regard to the acceptance or rejection of work sent for exhibition.

Exhibits must be addressed to the Manager, Madras Fine Art Society's Exhibition, and delivered carriage paid at the Senate House, Chepauk, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. from the 1st to the 7th February, 1927, both dates included. A fee of Re. 1 per exhibit will be charged for every picture or photograph sent for exhibition. The fee should be sent by M.O. to the Manager, Madras Fine Arts Society's Exhibition, Senate House, Chepauk, between the same dates. It will be returned if the exhibit is not accepted. Lids of boxes must be fastened with screws, not nails, and each lid must have securely fixed to the underside a card with the name and address of the sender. All pictures must be framed and water-colours, pastels and photographs must be protected by glass. All exhibits must have two labels attached—one gummed to the back of the exhibit and one attached by string not exceeding 18 inches in length.

GIRL GUIDES RALLY.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Girl Guides Annual rally was held on Saturday on the oval in which a large number of Girl Guides took part.

"Chronicle" Photo

A group photo of the various Commissioners who were present (Sitting from left to right) Mrs. Maconochie (Divisional Commissioner); Mrs. Eastley (Provincial Commissioner, Mrs. Richards (Provincial Trainer)

"Chronicle" Photo

The Indian Girl Guides' demonstration: Bandaging an injured person

"Chronicle" Photo

The Provincial Commissioner inspecting the Girl Guides.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KARNATAK

MR. DEVADHAR'S TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, was at Karwar on the 4th and 5th instant to preside over the fourth Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Conference. Having finished his conference work, he visited the Urban Bank, the co-operative consumers' society and one or two rural societies in and around Karwar, delivered a lecture on the subject of "Co-operation and Social work" to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen on the morning of the 6th instant in Karwar.

It was noticed that the Urban Bank at Karwar was working well, the members of the Bank as also a large number of non-members taking full advantage of the same. As a contrast to this, it was found that out of the 130 or 140 members of the co-operative consumers' society, only 15 or 16 members were loyal which told a doleful story of the sheer ignorance or apathy of the members in the essential aspects of the consumers' movement. In a place like Karwar town, where there is a large section of educated people, it is surprising to note that a consumers' co-operative society having a membership of about 140 on its rolls is likely to fail for want of loyalty on the part of the members composing that body. It only showed the urgent need for a vigorous, sustained and intelligent propaganda on the part of the managing body of the society as also by the Provincial Co-operative Institute on its Karnatak Branch.

The next lecture was delivered by Mr. Devadhar at the Gibb's High School at Ankola on the evening of the 6th instant to an audience of co-operators and students. In this lecture Mr. Devadhar emphasised the necessity of inculcating co-operative ideas into the minds of students so as to make them useful citizens of the future India. He then studied the working of the Co-operative Bank at Akola and gave a talk to the workers. This Bank was also found to be popular and working efficiently. Mr. Devadhar then visited the Sankatala Salt Pan Co-operative Society and studied its working on the 9th instant. Mr. Devadhar impressed the members the necessity of recognising Labour as a corporate entity in the production and asked them to encourage the labourers, who were at the abyss of illiteracy, by means of giving them bonuses and even making such of the more useful and devoted among them as members of their Society. He then visited Gokarn and talked to the members of the co-operative credit society, which was of the 'C' type. Here he spoke to an audience mostly composed of a class of Brahmins known as 'Haviks'. These Brahmins, who form a large section of the towns people, live mostly on the small income derived from the pilgrims that visit this ancient shrine. The existence of this credit society served as a great check in reducing the rate of interest which the sowkars would otherwise charge.

STUDENTS AND CO-OPERATION.

The next lecture was delivered on the 7th instant at Kumta to a large audience of co-operators and students of the local high school. Mr. Devadhar also gave talks to the workers in this field at Kumta and visited the local branch of the Co-operative Institute, the Arecanut sale co-operative society, the agricultural requisite supply society and studied their working. The Arecanut sale society, though it was started only recently was found to be thriving well. The existence of this society acted as a great lever in checking the fabulous commission demanded by the dalals from the producers who were mostly illiterate villagers. The business turned out by this society within such a short time was encouraging. The workers on the executive of this branch of the Institute as also the District Honorary Organiser, Mr. G. K. Hegde are sufficiently enthusiastic. Mr. Devadhar also visited the rural credit society, the agricultural bias school, the elementary school and the grain bank at a village called Hegde three miles from Kumta and found them working well. Most of the members of the credit society were field labourers having no education. Some of them were really very enthusiastic and appeared to know the benefits that they were actually deriving by their adherence to the movement. Reaching Sirsi on the evening of the 8th instant, Mr. Devadhar visited on the 9th the arecanut sale society the credit society, the urban bank and the central co-operative bank. All these organizations were found to be doing very good work. The deposits from non-members at both the Urban Bank and the Central Bank were comparatively large which showed that the local people, and especially the merchants, were taking advantage of the facilities provided by these co-operative organizations. Mr. Devadhar delivered a lecture the same evening at the local temple to an audience of ladies and gentlemen on the benefits of co-operation and visited at night the cattle breeding society at a village called Malgi on his way to Haveri and had a talk with its chairman and others. Mr. Devadhar delivered a lecture to a large and representative audience on the evening of the 10th instant at Haveri Cotton sale society at which he laid special emphasis on the necessity of imparting education to our women folk and brought to their notice the existence of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. He also visited during his stay at Haveri the cotton and groundnut sale society the Central Co-operative Bank and the Taluka Development Association and studied their working.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.

Thus on a close study of the co-operative movement in Karnatak it will be seen that the movement has made great strides towards progress in all directions within the last five or six years, though the only co-operative consumers' society which was working in these parts was found to be rather waning for want of the loyalty of its members and the indifference or apathy of the local people. All the Urban Banks and Central Banks were flourishing and not a single one of them owed a single pie to the Provincial Bank as these Banks had sufficiently large number of deposits with them. Their reserve funds were steadily growing and money is available now at a considerable lower rate of interest than that would be charged by the sowkars. The success of the sale societies shows clearly that the rural agriculturists have begun to understand the real benefits of co-operative organizations and are trying to organise themselves co-operatively. This is a healthy sign of progress and if it is kept up by intelligent and sustained propaganda by officials and the members of the Provincial Institute and its branches, one can see that the movement will achieve much greater success in the near future.

KARWAR DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.

ANOTHER HITCH.

Our Karwar correspondent writes:—

As was previously forecast in these columns three members of the party aggrieved in the presidential election of the School Board of this district filed their suit last month against the present president and vice-president of their Board in the Court of the Sub-Judge here. In the course of an application put in as early as on the 30th October, the defendants applied for adjournment of the case, among other grounds, in view of the sanction which they were going to seek from the Local Board for their suit expenses to be defrayed from its funds. Though no mention of this question was made in the agenda for the next School Board meeting sent along with its notice of the 5th of November, the proposal of the sanction was brought up at its meeting which was held here on the 24th November, as an item in the "supplement-agenda" and passed by a majority. The oppositionists protested that the step was unconstitutional inasmuch as they had not got the requisite notice of the motion, which could not be said to be an emergent matter since it was in contemplation days before the meeting's ordinary agenda list was prepared, as evidenced by the application above mentioned. They insisted that though they could waive their right of having due notice, they were not prepared to do so in this case. They even alleged that the motion was deliberately sprung as a surprise upon them by the defendants in the suit, finding that the absence of such a controversial motion on the agenda had kept away from the meeting a good many of the members of the opposition party. The president overruled the objections, saying that any matter he considered of sufficient importance to be put on the supplementary-agenda could be moved at their meeting. The oppositionists resented his ruling as being glaringly unconstitutional the more so because it was a matter in which he was personally interested. The motion as passed only desires the local authority to sanction from its funds whatever expenses are incurred by the defendants in the conduct of the suit against them now pending in the court.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

OPPOSITION TO GOVT. NOMINATIONS.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

The Ahmedabad Municipality reiterated its decision that the General Board do consist wholly of elected members and that no nominations be made by the Government in future. The Board passed a resolution to request the Government to reconsider its decision to constitute nominated members also. Thirty-one councillors voted for the resolution, and out of the 9 who opposed, the majority consisted of nominated members.—Free Press.

LABOUR CONDITION IN POONA.

A TALK WITH MR. A. B. PATWARDHAN.

Mr. A. B. Patwardhan of the Poona Servants of India Society was interviewed by our Special Representative on the Labour conditions in Poona.

"Labour in Poona is largely agricultural," said Mr. Patwardhan. "Our Labour comes from the neighbouring talukas. We have no particular industries which can employ Labour of any special kind. Being an educational centre, the only other labour in Poona is of the Press which employs only a very small number of technically fitted employees. As for big works, there are very few worth the name. Being the second seat of Government, Poona tries to have some buildings which employ Labour. But the general trade depression has enormous effect on Labour conditions of this kind also. About four years back in the boom of the Council sessions, Bombay people wanted residences in Poona and employed some labour. But the boom is gone and that occupation is also practically dead. So there is very little demand for unskilled Labour and people have to depend on Agriculture, and Agriculture being dependent on rainfall which is uncertain, people suffer much in consequence. The condition of the labourers could be better understood by visits to the villages which are dilapidated and overgrown with prickly-pear. They lead a life of hopeless fatalism.

But if earnest efforts were made on a systematic basis to start works like damming rivulets, putting mud boundaries round fields preventing partition of fields, then the people would have some employment. Efforts should also be made to encourage cottage industries, such as weaving if not spinning. The masses are now spending much of their time in idleness owing to shortage of work."

Q.—"How are we to educate the masses upto their rights of better wages and living conditions?"

A.—"Any effort to give work is the first necessity. Then ideas of higher wages will follow.

The mentality of the people is to depend for opportunities on the Government, although in our literature we can find mention of tendencies showing how Western ideas of organization have been anticipated. The right mentality which is a preliminary of improving conditions was created then. Now although Government raises money from the people by taxation the people depend on the authorities to give the lead. But the authorities have not got that high missionary spirit in them.

From their own experience Government has seen the necessity of education even for very ordinary results. The judicial system established here is of a new kind and is very expensive so that it impoverishes the litigants. Even for small property rights the poor have to go in for expensive litigation and of course, many of them have to sacrifice their rights. You see, the social condition of the labourers is influenced by so many causes.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT LACKING.

Government does not give enough encouragement to Indian labour. Take the first instance. Government make roads for the maintenance of their rule but not from the point of view of usefulness to the masses. Whereas the making of new tanks, roads, bunds, etc., would give them enormous labour.

The second instance: very few people are skilled labourers. Works requiring skilled labour are imported—such as are required for railways and factories, etc. Even for a screw we have to depend on foreign labour. But if training were to be given in indigenous workshops it would, by employing more labour, lead to organisation and better living with higher standards following. Our oil and other industries have been killed by machinery. The same with our weaving industries—and all workers have been thrown upon Agriculture. The total number of imported articles shows that we are importing many things that employ labour but no effort is made to create work in the country.

If the Government call themselves our trustees they must take the initiative in creating and organising industries and finding out ways of employing labour, at the same time as giving them training and ideas for better living. For, what is the good of ideas of better living unless there are ways and means available to give form to the ideas? As trustees, the Government are not doing anything for their word."

Q.—"Cannot public opinion do something where Government are doing nothing?"

A.—"There are no Labour leaders in Poona. The Servants of India are so few—about twenty—in number—and they have so much work to do in all directions that Labour does not get the attention it deserves. I tried to organise some press-workers I had employed, but owing to the depressed conditions all round, nothing came of it. Now the organisation of Press workers is moribund."

CALM
UNTROUBLED SLEEP
can be ensured by taking Phenalgin shortly before going to bed. Instead of restless, sleepless, agelong nights, followed by lassitude and nervous irritability during the day,

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

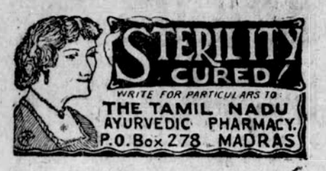
tranquilises the brain and nerves, ensures restful, refreshing slumber and the certainty of vigour and energy on waking.

Phenalgin has no depressant action whatever; it is

PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta.

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND



This Christmas we suggest you give a
DIAMOND-SET WATCH

Make this Christmas live on for her when a hundred calendar leaves are withered and gone—give her a diamond-set watch.

Our new low prices for these watches present a splendid opportunity for you to bestow a gift that lasts—a token of enduring charm, a fitting ornament and a time-keeper of exceptional merit.

The model illustrated above is Solid Platinum set All Diamonds and priced at Rs. 950.

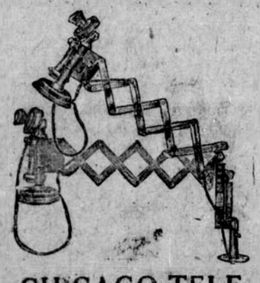
Fully Illustrated Catalogue Sent FREE on request.

WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Free Christmas Gift

Novel & Useful
Perpetual Calendar
will be given free of charge to all our customers this Christmas & New Year Season.

INSURE TELEPHONE CONVENIENCE
by installing
"CHICAGO" HI-LO
TELEPHONE BRACKET.



CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY,
Telegrams: "Chiphone".
Telephone No. "24963".

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

MR. AMRITLAL SHETH'S SUCCESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 8.

The election of Mr. Amritlal Sheth to the Bombay Council by the Ahmedabad rural constituency by the highest numbeer of votes is a matter of pleasure and pride to all Kathiawadies and of regret to some. Ever since the starting of the "Saurashtra" Kathiawad has been experiencing a new phase of life in all departments, and Mr. Sheth, the Editor, has evinced the keenest interest in all matters of democratic welfare. His attitude of calling a spade a spade and of denouncing in no uncertain language the tyranny and high-handedness of many who are highly placed in the political sphere of Kathiawad, has raised against him a party which has always tried to come in his way and hinder and obstruct his work whenever and wherever it could. And the same people tried their best to prevent Mr. Sheth's entry into the Council, without avail.

But Mr. Sheth is not alone here. We had a forecast of these oppositions in the Municipal elections that took place here last month. Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, formerly belonged to the "Saurastra" staff and is suspected by many to be writing many unpalatable things about certain officers here, to "Saurashtra" and other papers. Mr. Mehta has done admirable work here in connection with the Municipality, and can be safely said to be one of the very few who are completely informed about the local municipal affairs. He was nominated by the people of the Takhateshwar ward to represent them in the Corporation. But it is said that the officials who had an aversion to his being elected got up another candidate to oppose him, and defeated Mr. Mehta.

MR. GULABRAI DESAI.

Another loss that the Corporation in particular and the public of Bhavnagar in general has suffered, comes from the retirement of Mr. Gulabrai Desai from public life. Without meaning any offence or injustice to any other local public worker, one can safely assert that Mr. Gulabrai, during his public life extending over a generation and more, has rendered valuable services to the people and held a position which it is not easy to fill up. In him we have found a real leader, and he has fearlessly stood for the people's cause, not less frequently incurring the odium of those at the head of the State. Mr. Gulabrai has withdrawn from the Municipality, has resigned from the Popular Assembly, and has so far made up his mind to devote himself to the study of religion.

NO SLAVERY IN JODHPUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I claim the hospitality of your esteemed paper for the insertion of the following lines in its columns, so as to remove the false impression that might have been created in the minds of your readers from a wholly wrong and mischievous statement, regarding the attitude and policy of the Jodhpur Administration in the matter of the abolition of slavery in the State, appearing in your paper a few days back?

Your correspondent in the course of the statement above referred to has wrongly informed the public that the decision of Jodhpur Darbar to abolish slavery in the State has not yet been published in the "State Gazette.". The decision has been duly published in the "Marwar Gazette" of the 1st May, 1926, wherein under Notification No. 11939 dated the 21st April, 1926, the existing Regulations recognising slavery are expressly rescinded. Nor has there been any delay in the publication of the decision, for, as I am reliably informed, it received His Highness' sanction about the third week of April. Again, with an air of one who knows more than his readers, and is, therefore, worthy of your credence, your correspondent has made a very sly insinuation of far-reaching implication when he states that "although confidential orders are understood to have been issued to all judicial authorities forbidding them to take cognisance of any claim by the owners for restoration of such of their slaves as might have succeeded in escaping from helotage, yet grave legal difficulties have been created by the absence of legal authority due to the non-publication of the Council Resolution." This would make one think that it was against the wishes of the State or its authorities that slavery was abolished, and that some independent or outside agency forced its hands to do so. This is, to say the least of it, ungrateful. It is to take away all credit for this very bold reform, due to the prime mover of it, Sir Sukhdeo, and the youthful Maharajah who is the first Indian Prince to have abolished slavery and that in the heart of the custom-ridden and slumbering Rajputana, and to have been hailed as such throughout the length and breadth of India. Jodhpur, thank God, is the one State in Rajputana that is steadily progressing; but it is very unfortunate that it is often depicted quite otherwise, in the British Indian Press. But that is perhaps inevitable so long as the few mischief-makers who have made it their life object, so to say, to vilify every thing Jodhpurian, monopolise in the art of serving as "correspondents," and so long as there is no Publicity Bureau or other agency to contradict such misstatements and disseminate correct news.—Yours, etc.,

A JODHPURIAN.

A TONIC LAXATIVE FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative medicines often produce bowel action by violent irritation, which sooner or later must prove harmful. Equally prompt action can be obtained by the use of Little Laxaliver Pills, with the advantage that Little Laxaliver Pills never gripe or cause pain. Little Laxaliver Pills have a tonic effect upon the bowels, and although they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they form an excellent remedy for constipation.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN TEHRAN.

PERSIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A message from Shahrud, states that considerable reduction has taken place in the price of bread.

In the afternoon of 6th November His Majesty the Shah performed the opening ceremony of the Agricultural Exhibition at Tehran when Ministers, Members of the Majlis, noblemen, representatives of the press, merchants and agriculturists were present.

The foreign office has published an appeal to the people of Persia to collect funds, as early as possible, to give relief to the inhabitants of Kargaurud and Jajarm in Ardbel district which have been completely swept away owing to the floods.

The Belgian Embassy has, through the foreign office, requested the Commerce Department of Persia to take part in the international exhibition to be held in Brussels in the month of April next.

A message from Shiraz, states that Haji Mirza Muhammad Taqi Fasih-ul-Mulk whose *nom de plume* was Shorida, died after a brief illness. The deceased was one of the greatest literary men of Persia. The funeral was accompanied, among others, by Qiwan-ul-Mulk, members of the War Office, Nasir-ul-Mulk and several other notables. The deceased was buried at Takya-e-Saadiya.

According to the advices from Sairjan a Zoroastrian, Assandiyar by name, was attacked by three robbers, all clad in black, while returning to Sa'rjan from Malikabad. He was relieved of about 70 toumans which he had in cash with him. Enquiries have been set on foot but so far none has been arrested.

On the 11th of November the Shah received in audience Mr. Clive, the newly appointed British Ambassador in Persia. The meeting was quite formal.

Four Germans have arrived in Azarbaijan and opened a school for the blind there. At present two Christian students are receiving instruction in this school. The school is open to the members of all nationalities and instruction is given free. The method of teaching will be based on German principles which are considered to be the best in the world. ("Gulshan, Tehran").

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES.

The following matters were dealt with at a recent meeting of the Committee of the W.I.A.A.:—

Regarding alighting from Tramcars and the Accident to Miss Eva Coulson on Hornby Road, it was decided to write to the Commissioner of Police pointing out that this Association has repeatedly written to the Tramway authorities pointing out the danger of passengers alighting from the front of tramcars, which in this instance resulted in the above accident.

A copy of the letter was sent to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. regarding the unnecessary blowing of Horns by taxi-drivers and others, considerable discussion centred round letters from the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and the Commissioner of Police in the above connection and these parties were informed that the Association was doing its utmost in collaboration with the Police to minimise this growing nuisance.

One member suggested that all Club Secretaries be asked to put up notices requesting the members to instruct their motor drivers in the matter.

Eleven new members were elected.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

TAMIL SCHOOL AT MATUNGA.

It is announced for the information of the South Indian public that a Tamil School for boys and girls has been opened at Sri Nivas Building, Matunga, G.I.P. The School hours are as follows:—

From Monday to Friday:—10-30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (B.T.)

On Saturdays:—7 a.m. to 11 a.m. (B.T.)

The school has been opened by the Bombay Corporation as a result of the representations of the South Indian Association and the public are requested to co-operate and make the institution a success.

UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

It is also announced for the information of those who are unemployed that the Association has opened an Unemployment Bureau with the object of helping those of our people coming from the South to get suitable employments.

RELEASE OF AKALI LEADERS

S G. P. C'S RESOLUTION

AMRITSAR, Dec. 11.

The Executive Committee of the S.G.P.C. (Central Gurdwara Board) have passed a resolution regretting that in spite of the unanimous demand of the representatives of the Panth as expressed at the general meeting of the Board, Government have not so far released Sardar Karak Singh the President of the Central Board and the other Gurdwara prisoners, nor taken steps to redress the other grievances of the Sikhs. The resolution affirms that there is absolutely no excuse for Government to detain the prisoners now when it has already released the other Akali leaders unconditionally. The meeting supported the Akali Dal in its efforts to bring upon Government the moral pressure of public opinion to get the prisoners released and called upon the Sikhs to support the Akali Dal.—A.P.

Saturday being the Hospital Day, in Calcutta, a large number of nurses and medical students collected funds in courts, tram cars, railway stations and public thoroughfares for patients in the different hospitals of the city. Miniature flags bearing the letter "H" in red were sold.—A. P.

ATHLETICS

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL SPORTS

DOMINIC OLIVEIRA WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The St. Mary's High School held their annual athletic sports on Saturday on the school ground. A large number of parents, friends and students were present and some close sport was witnessed. Dominic Olieveira won the open individual championship by a small margin. Mr. Mongini presented the prizes at the conclusion of the sports.

The results were:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball (Open):—1. Mascarenhas, A.; 2. Oliveira, D.; 3. D'Mello, B.

100 Yards (Under 16):—1. Mendonca Julius; 2. Mascarenhas, V.; 3. Todd, I.

100 Yards (Under 12):—1. Mendonca, A.; 2. Cabral, R.. 3. Lewis, E.

80 Yards (Under 10):—1. Hopkinson, H.; 2. Wamsley, H.; 3. McCarthy, J.

100 Yards (Open):—1. Oliveira, D.; 2. Barrett; 3. Mendonca, Jos.

100 Yards (Under 14):—1. Morecroft N.; 2. Newnes, E.; 3. Justin, W.

100 Yards (Under 10):—1. Slynn, C.. 2. Dale, D.; 3. Wilson, P.

Quarter Mile (Open):—1. Mendonca, J.; 2. Barrett, C; 3. Oliveira, D.

Quarter Mile (Under 16):—1. Mendonca, Julius; 2. Todd, I.; 3. Mascarenhas, V.

Quarter Mile (Under 14):—1. Davis, D.; 2. Alvares, F.; 3. Justin, W.

One Mile (Open):—1. Da Costa, E.; 2. Barrett, C.; 3. Davis, D.

Sack Race (Under 14):—1. Forrest, T.; 2. Gomes, E.; 3. Mendonca, A.

Sack Race (Under 10):—1. Wilson, G.; 2. Lewis, E.; 3. Briggs, G.

Slow Cycling (Open):—1. Sequeira, V.. 2. Beshouri, A.; 3. Garrick, W.

Hoop Race (Under 10):—1. Perris, A.; 2. Wilson, P.; 3. Proudfoote, C.

Half Mile (Under 16):—1. Todd, I.; 2. Mendonca, Julius; 3. Fernandez, O.

Old Boys' Race:—1. D'Souza, A.; 2. D'Souza, P.; 3. Britto, H.

High Jump (Under 16):—1. G. Dent; 2. G. Taylor; 3. N. Morecroft.

Long Jump (Open):—1. Mascarenhas, A.; 16ft. 1in.; 2. Pinto, G. 16ft.; 3. Oliveira, D. 15ft. 11in.

High Jump (Open):—1. Pinto, G.; 2. Fernandez L.; 3. Mascarenhas, A.

Pole Jump (Open):—1. Beshouri, A.; 2. Cardoro, B.; 3. Smith, E.

120 Yards Hurdles (Under 16):—1. Mendonca, Julius; 2. N. Morecroft; 3. I. Todd.

The winners of the Challenge Cups were: The Prince of Palitana's Challenge Cup for the great number of points: Dominic Oliveira.

Marks and Co., [illegible] ge Cup for the greatest number of points under 16 years: Mendonca, Julius 46 points.

The Fr. Henessey Challenge Cup: Alex. Mascarenhas.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

PROF. KARVE INTERVIEWED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 8

Prof. Karve who had been on a visit to Karachi was interviewed by our correspondent. Asked about the working of the Women's University, Prof. Karve said that its curricula was intended to make provision for the higher education of women through the media of modern Indian languages.

The degrees and diplomas of the University were not recognised by the Bombay University or Government. But there was scope for the women graduates to work in district towns where there was no English Besides, the University had several institutions of its own and they provided work to most of the finished students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There were about eight scholarships at present of the average value of Rs. 10/- each per month which were given to students who studied in colleges affiliated to the University. At present there were colleges where there was study through Marathi or Gujerati. But students whose mother-tongue was different from these could study privately and appear for the examination of the University without keeping terms, and arrangements were made to examine the students in the very towns where they studied.

The one remarkable feature of the University was, there was no distinction of caste or creed. A Christian or a Jew girl could be admitted to the Boarding houses and the College at Poona.

Asked in what way the curricula differed from those of the present institutions and colleges of the Bombay University, Prof. Karve said that the fundamental difference lay in the medium of instruction both in secondary and higher education. Further subjects like Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry were not made compulsory and the study of domestic science and hygiene was compulsory throughout.

NEED OF A COLLEGE IN SIND.

The Women's University, said Prof. Karve, had no funds and however much he desire to start new institutions it was not an easy matter. There was a need of a college in Sind, and if some philanthrophists and educationists there tried to start one; the University would see its way to help it in all possible way.

BRITISH INCOME-TAX CLAIMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw the attention of your readers to the fact that the above claims for the financial year 1920/21, which is the first year for which they can be preferred, must be definitely lodged with the Inland Revenue authorities here by April 5th next. After that date these claims will become statute-barred.—Yours, etc.,

WILFRED J. FRY.

13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S. W. I.

Nov. 24.

INSECT PEST IN DHOLKA TALUKA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is heavy damage to crops in Dholka Taluka. In Dholka and Dhandhuka Taluka the crops of wheat and Juvari are damaged by insects. Necessary remedial measures to prevent further damage are required to be taken, otherwise it will be a total failure of Rubbi crops.—Yours etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
INSIST ON HAVING IT.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, :: :: :: London, England.

MARIANI
TONIC WINE
MADAMOISELLE JANE MARNAC
LYRIC, Artist says:
"Mariani Wine gives health, vigour and gaiety."
Can be had of all Chemists or from
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road and Girgaum, Bombay.

DOES ICE COOL YOU?
YES.
Well you REQUIRE NO MORE ICE.
It is to be abandoned if a cheaper and better substitute be found—
Do you admit it?
YES.
Then please try once R. BURMAN'S INSTANEOUS Water Cooler, which converts a glass of water
ICE COLD WITHIN A MINUTE.
Price Rs. 5/4/-
(complete with cooling mixture.)
Postage V. P. 1/4/-
To be had of:—R. BURMAN
6 Nawab Badruddin Street, CALCUTTA.

Add to your Fund of Energy
by using
Zandu's
Kesari Jivan
Fine, Fragrant, Delicious, Nutritive
Prepared from Richest Green Amalas with Rasa-Sindur, Abhrak, Bhasma, Saffron, Musk and other choicest Tonic and Carminative drugs added.
Zandu's
Kesari Jivan
is
The Ideal Tonic Food
you need.
HAVE IT FROM TO-DAY
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
Ask for Kesari Jivan Leaflet and Price Lists
Price 1 lb Rs. 5 ½ lb Rs. 2/12
¼ lb Re. 1/8
ZANDU
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14.
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY, 2.

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re. 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Hay, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations:—

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm. Price As 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea Price As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP eases cough, dries up phlegm, relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling. Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, price As. 6 per bottle.
Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company Ltd.
AGENTS WNTED EVERYWHE E
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director,
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay, No. 14.
Tel. Address.—"Cawashapur" Bombay.

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The article under the above heading in the last Thursday's issue of the "Times of India," has induced me to express my views on the subject, particularly when I read the events somewhat differently.

I was keenly interested in the election of Mr. Baptista and had he succeeded he would have been one more to reckon on in this so-called complication. I have given the whole question the most disinterested and impartial consideration, fortunately being a member for the unfortunate little community of the Indian Christians. It is made out that parties are in the course of formation, but I am convinced that there is not much more to be done or expected to come into existence. To me the whole situation is by (now plain and clear. In fact, if I may say so, "the cat is out of the bag." We may, therefore, safely presume the following facts as bearing on the situation.

The elected Council of 86 consists of a section, with whatever variations or party names and nomenclatures of the tickets under which they presume to come, the claims of which are really based on national grounds. That section is really out, some reasonably and some always to oppose Government in its function. This section, if taken as a whole may number about 40 at the most. It can, however, never be formed into a solid unbreakable and unchangeable unit. As it is, we know that the Gujrat portion of it is as distinct in many respects from its minor link, the Deccan portion as two political parties run on sound principles, can ever be. The very fact that huge attempts are being made by leaders of each component part of the section to assimilate the other, betrays its greatest weakness as a whole. One can, therefore, easily conclude that this section is not one party, but two distinct, and if their political weight in the Council be carefully examined, ineffective entities. As for its demands on Government consideration, either by threat or by any bait, they are indeed very meagre. If this section or either of its portion builds any hopes on securing or capturing a Ministership. I think it is building castles in the air, for more reasons than one.

My view gains further strength when we take another important fact, unfortunate though it may be, into consideration that neither the Gujarat party nor the Deccan, each in itself, is a stable compact with any hope of longivity. It is not at all unlikely that it is after all a house of cards which may tumble into pieces any day at the merest political blowing.

The second section in the Council to consider is the Non-Brahmin. Though numerically small, morally it is powerful. In spite of the two or three rumoured aspirants to the post of Ministership from this section, the doyen, who compose the membership and the huge body of men at their back who have returned them, are at one on the point that one of them should be a Minister; and, when appointed, all will support him The occasional news we read in papers, that a public meeting was held to support the candidature of this, that or the other of them, is a mere matter of agitation, and has absolutely no significance.

The last, though admittedly not the least, is the Mahomedan section of the Council. It is composed of 28 members. Looked at from all points of view (even making an allowance for the fact that the majority of its members are good old souls who appear as if the wave of modern political upheaval has not affected them much) it is the biggest solid, one has to reckon on. It would be a blunder on the part of any political thinker to consider this by any means a negligible section. What is more, with the calm exterior which may not attract the eye used to brilliancy of intellect and other pleasings, this section is shrewd enough to know that it possesses a power in the Council, which, if wielded well, can make its existence felt by Government, or any other section of the House. This block seems evidently to be determined to capture two Ministerships.

Before discussing further, one other factor regarding the two above mentioned sections may be borne in mind. It is this, that one may not risk the assertion that the Non-Brahmins and the Mahomedans are not patriots of the country, in the real sense of the word—nay, they would vehemently resent an aspersion of that kind—but it cannot be gainsaid that their angle of vision is narrow and communal; and that they have been heard to justify it on the ground, whatever be its merits, that they have suffered, and for long, at the hands of the Brahmins and the advanced communities, as well as by the neglect of Government. They, therefore, feel that their first duty is to themselves; that they have lagged behind in all branches of life and that, therefore, they have to put their house in order first, and establish their position everywhere before they can join the National cause with the ease of mind which the other communities enjoy. My first instinct impels me to examine and criticise this sentiment. But that would be a diversion, and may not serve the purpose of the subject in hand. I take the fact as it stands, however, bitter it may be and leave it in the light of the present situation. The trend of mind of these two sections in the Councils is, therefore, evident.

In dealing with the question of appointment of Ministers, the most important matter to be examined is to find out the psychological working of the Governor's mind. The enlightened man at the head of affairs that he has proved himself to be, he will not assume, judging from his broadmindedness, an unsympathetic attitude towards the aspirations and ideals of the various parties. But his first and foremost duty, as the Governor of the Province—and even an Indian Governor worthy of the position would have the same turn of mind—is to assure and secure the safe conduct of his Government throughout the life of the Council. For this he must secure a stable, reliable and continuous majority in the House. His task therefore, is that of a mathematician, who deals with Permutations and Combinations. He knows that from the Government point of view this Council is an improvement on the last. The Swarajist vehemence and opposition, for the sake of opposition, has greatly dwindled down, if not disappeared entirely. He knows that this time there are more postulants for Ministerships, from every shade of parties, if they could be called parties at all. He also realises, as any one of us does, that the attempt of canvassing for grouping members into certain parties, can only end, if at all successful, into ephemiral and artificial combines. Why should he not then be expected to follow the safest course he has before him and that is first to rely, on the Mahomedan and the nominated groups. That gives him a safe following, roughly speaking, of more than fifty. Add to that the elected European Members of the Council. These last, must acknowledge, show their independence without hesitation on questions which they do not approve of, but on the whole they have been known to realise the practical side of administration and on that score to join Government more often than not. This brings the Government strength to very nearly 60. The Maratha party, or any other, which can equal it in number, matter of reliance and unbreakable solidarity, can be gained for a Ministership, to give Government a thumping majority which can stand the test of three years' wear and tear. In brief, I hope I have given the subject an unbiased and impartial treatment and shown which way the wind blows. I do not think there is much use in spinning out the question too far, as personally I think the Governor would be fully justified in safeguarding the plain sailing of his Government.

This, I think, is an independent question, and is as distinct from the above as chalk is from cheese. This question has been very much discussed in papers and several names have been prominently put up. There is nothing in the Act to prevent anyone from getting into the presidential chair by nomination. The Governor, however, in consonance with the broad political vision he has, should leave that question to the entire choice of the House. Fortunately there have been returned a few men, particularly in the advanced commmunity circle of the Council any one of whom can ably fill the Chair.—Yours etc.

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

ILLINOIS MAN INVENTS NEW AUTO GAS SAVER

Walter Critchlow 9001 street, Wheaton, Ill. U. S. A., has patented a new gas saver that beats anything ever gotten out. With it on Fords show as 61 miles on a gallon. Other makes do equally well. This new invention saves gas and oil, makes a Ford start instantly in any weather and completely de-carbonizes the engine. Mr. Critchlow offers 1 free to quickly advertise. Write him for one. He also wants County and State Distributors who can make fol. 500 to dol. 2500 per month.

LALIMLI
PURE WOOL
Pullovers
In smart neat designs of rich contrasting colours
Warm, comfortable and serviceable
With V. SHAPE NECK OR ROLL COLLAR.
LADIES'—
Sizes 30" to 44" Bust Rs. 9/8 to Rs. 15/- each.
MEN'S—
Sizes 30" to 44" Chest Rs. 9/8 to Rs. 15/4/- each.
Priced samples free on request. Mention Chest or Bust measurement when ordering.
Look for the Lalimli Label.
It is your guarantee of Pure Wool.

TRADE MARK
Guaranteed Pure Wool
Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from:—
Messrs. Samuel Fikke & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, opposite Head Office, Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co, Ltd. Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs. Vanmalidas Kanchordas Lavsi, outside Punch Kooya Gate, Ahmedabad.
The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)
POST BOX No 8 CAWNPORE
L.235.

"MR. DEHLAVI'S MINISTERSHIP"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I still notice that stray attempts are being made to create a bias against Mr. Dehlavi. Perhaps it may be an organised manoeuvre directed by some hidden oracle who flings out a sting here and a sting there against Mr. Dehlavi. I do not hold a brief for him. But I must say I know that there are by far many more than these writers who think otherently from him. Someone the other day alleged, and went to the length of throwing out a challenge, that Mr. Dehalvi had no following. Whatever the merits of their insinuation, the experience of the last three years amply shows that with the exception of the Swaraj Party the others were merely groups and not in any way organised parties with any constitution nor was there any definite following of any Minister in the last Council. The famous statement of Mr. A. N. Surve as a retort to Sir Maurice Hayward has not gone out of the mind of those who have at all followed the Council proceedings. Mr. Surve was heard to have emphatically stated at the top of his voice that "there was no party of the Ministers in this House". And yet we know that the Maratha and the Mahomedan groups did support the Ministers throughout the life of the Council. The instinct seems more powerful than any organised party or following.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Free! Absolutely Free!!

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "6" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.
WRITE NOW:
THE ENGLISH EMPORIUM,
P. B. 105, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

PRICE REDUCTIONS.

We. the sole importers of the following brands of Cigarettes, are in position to announce price reductions as follows:—

	New price per tin of 50 Cigarettes. (At Ports)
Capstan - - -	Re. 1-4
Garrick Virginia, Large	Rs. 2-2
Garrick Special Size No. 2.	Re. 1-12
Golden Specials -	Re. 1-14
Gold Flake - -	**Re. 1-0**
Gold Flake, Magnums -	Re. 1-4
Players Navy Cut, Medium	Re. 1-4
Players Perfectos Finos	Re. 1-12
Three Castles - - -	Re. 1-8
Three Castles, Magnums	Re. 1-12

We hereby guarantee that no change nas been, nor will be made, in the high quality of any of these Cigarettes.

We, further, guarantee that all supplies of these Cigarettes are freshly imported week by week from England.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.